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MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, 30th August, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, ROBERT THOMAS WRIGHT, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to LUCY, younger daughter of W. DANBY Esq., Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 27th July, at 17, Co tesmore Gardens, Kensington, after a few days' illness, MARY HEWSON, wife of EDWARD WILLIAM BATT, formerly of Shanghai, and eldest daughter of MILES PRENDERFAST JUKES, formerly of Hongkong, in her forty-seventh year.

At Kobe, on the 19th August, MARK VOISEY, resident in Kobe since the opening of the port, aged 62 years.

At Shanghai, on the 24th August, 1898, after a short illness, QUERINA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Achilles and Apollonia Carolina DOS SANTOS OLIVEIRA, aged 10 months.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 29th July arrived, per M. M. steamer *Laos*, on the 30th August (32 days); and the English mail of the 5th August arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, on the 1st September (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

News has been received from Canton that the Tartar General, Po-Lin, died in his yamen on the 27th inst. at 4 p.m.

The French cruiser *Breiz*, concerning which alarmist reports seem to have been in circulation in Paris, is safe at Saigon.

Sheng Taotai, Director General of Chinese Railways, arrived at Tientsin on the 16th August, and was met at Tongku by several local officials.

The prospectus has been published at Shanghai of a new local Company, the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, and Refrigeration Co., Limited, with a capital of £15,000,000.

A Government Gazette extraordinary was issued on the 31st August containing a proclamation by H.E. the Acting Governor revoking the proclamation declaring Amoy an infected port.

A serious rising is reported from Hainan and the property of the American Presbyterian Mission at Nodoa has been endangered, the missionaries and their families having had to fly for their lives.

A recrudescence of the Kwangsi Rebellion is reported, and a violent anti-foreign proclamation has been issued by the leader. The Viceroy of Canton has instituted a press censorship and the journals published in that city have been forbidden to publish any news concerning the operations unless it is favourable to the Imperial forces.

A Seoul telegram reproduced by the *Kobe Chronicle* states that the Korean Government has appointed Mr. McLeavy Brown, the British Financial Adviser, to superintend railway affairs. Mr. Wakefield, of the Chinese Customs, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, has been transferred to Seoul as Mr. McLeavy Brown's Secretary.

C. F. Leopold, charged at Yokohama with obtaining advances on goods which did not exist, was committed for trial on the 19th August, bail being allowed as before. Two further charges were added to the indictment, one that of obtaining credit under false pretences, and the other that of fraudulently inducing Mr. Hofmann (partner in the firm of Messrs. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.) to sign two valuable securities—namely, bills of lading.

Nagasaki-ites were somewhat excited on Monday morning, 22nd August, when five British men-of-war, the *Centurion*, *Narcissus*, *Victorious*, *Handy*, and *Whiting*—the last two torpedo boats—suddenly appeared in Nagasaki harbour. As soon as possible they all commenced to coal, the band of one of the ships being stationed on the bridge to enliven the sailors who, with Japanese coolies, were employed passing in the coal, both sailors and Japs being almost undistinguishable for coal dust. The work was finished and all the ships, except one, left at 6 p.m. as suddenly as they had come. The vessel left behind, which had steam up, had for company a Russian man-of-war, also with steam up. Nobody on shore knew where the ships went to. We take the above from our Shanghai contemporary, the *Union*. In the *Nagasaki Press* we find the destination of the vessels given as Weihaiwei.

The Agricultural and Commercial Department of Japan has, it is stated, decided to send a Commission to investigate and report on the present state of the industries in China and Korea, with a view to developing trade with Japan.

The suits instituted at Shanghai by the Bank of China against certain large native shareholders with respect to unpaid calls on their scrip, which were set down for hearing on Monday last, have been postponed, owing to the Taotai's indisposition.

The Japanese Consulate at Foochow was opened on the 10th August, Mr. Acting Consul Satematsu Teshima assuming charge. Some land has been purchased by the Japanese below the Ice-house for the erection of merchants' offices and godowns. There is some talk of their having a railway from this point on Nantai to Pagoda, but it is thought improbable that the matter will go any further than talk.—*Echo*.

Says the *Singapore Free Press*:—It has been decided to bring the Government Currency Note Ordinance into effect from the 31st August, but the notes will not actually be ready, to afford time for the necessary preliminary arrangements, until the end of this year or possibly the beginning of next. No question need now be raised as to whether a Government note issue was requisite or not, but now that it has been settled that we are to have one, the sooner the better. The Banks can raise no possible objection to the new note issue, and it may be a relief to the present situation in many ways. Although it may perhaps be doubted whether there is now any real note stringency in this colony, especially in view of the passing of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, yet there is believed to be such a stringency in China, and it may happen that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will withdraw a portion of the note issue from this colony in order to meet their needs in China, so that the operation of the Currency Note Ordinance may prove a neighbourly act on the part of this colony towards Hongkong.

Generals Merritt and Greene, of the United States army, arrived in Hongkong on the 1st September from Manila. General Merritt has been appointed a member of the Commission that is to meet in Paris next month to arrange the terms of peace between Spain and America, and he proceeds to Europe by to-day's mail steamer. General Greene has gone to San Francisco. The position is unchanged at Manila, but an exciting incident occurred at Cavite on the 24th August, when the Americans and insurgents came into collision. The affair originated from a row in a shop. An American soldier, having a dispute with the shop-people about his change, fired his revolver. He did not hit any one, but the report of the firearm brought out the insurgents, who opened fire on the man who had discharged the revolver and his companions, with the result that one was killed and one fatally wounded. Word was sent to the American lines and a detachment was ordered up. Precise details of what occurred then are difficult to obtain, but it appears that several were wounded on both sides. Explanations were subsequently exchanged, and Aguinaldo was requested to move his men a few miles back from the town of Cavite.

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION AND THE CUSTOMS.

(Daily Press, 31st August.)

Yesterday's mail brought out the text of the Kowloon Agreement, which has been shrouded in such extraordinary and unnecessary secrecy by the Government. For the publication of this interesting document we are indebted to the enterprise of the *Times*, but it would have come much more appropriately from the Government direct, since it contains nothing whatever as to which secrecy could be considered on any ground essential or even desirable. The responsibility for this secrecy rests with the home rather than the local Government, and the Colonial party in the House of Commons might reasonably make it a ground of serious complaint against the Administration that important agreements of this character should be concealed from the knowledge of the public in general and of the communities more particularly affected by them in the unjustifiable manner that this has been. The document, now that it has finally seen the light, is found to contain little that was not previously known. The area leased is indicated on a map annexed to the agreement, which map presumably agrees with that published a short time ago by the *Times* and a reproduction of which was afterwards issued as a supplement to the *Daily Press*. The exclusion of Kowloon city from British jurisdiction is unfortunately confirmed, but that point was already so well established that there was no room to hope that the agreement would be found different from what it actually is. "It is at the same time agreed that within the city of Kowloon the Chinese officials now stationed there shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hongkong. Within the remainder of the newly leased territory Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction." So runs the agreement. Some people in their impatience at this retention of Chinese jurisdiction at a point within the leased area have gone so far as to say that we had better surrender the extension altogether and go on as we were. It is hardly necessary to demonstrate the absurdity of that position. The extension was primarily required for military purposes, and the guns will not shoot any the less straight because a Chinese mandarin lives at Kowloon. The abolition of Chinese jurisdiction at Kowloon is a thing to be strenuously striven for, but in the meantime it would be folly to sacrifice substantial advantages because they are found to be not quite so large as they ought to have been. How Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD ever came to assent to this reservation of Kowloon city to China we cannot conceive, and shall look with curiosity for the explanation that will doubtless be found in the official correspondence when it is published, though it cannot possibly be a satisfactory explanation. Following on the reservation of Chinese jurisdiction in Kowloon city "It is further agreed that the existing landing place near Kowloon city shall be reserved for the convenience of Chinese men-of-war, merchant and passenger vessels, which may come and go and lie there at their pleasure; and for the convenience of movement of the officials and people within the city." The landing place at Kowloon seems to be a natural corollary of the city itself and if we can swallow Chinese jurisdiction at the latter we need not strain over it at the former.

That the Chinese should have desired to retain jurisdiction over Kowloon is perhaps not altogether surprising; what is surprising is that Great Britain should have assented to such an arrangement. The Chinese view doubtless is that the arrangement leaves them something in hand which they can barter away subsequently for any advantages they may wish to secure from Great Britain, and more particularly perhaps advantages with reference to the protection of the revenue leviable in China on imports from or exports to Hongkong. On that point we think the British Government might fairly pay some regard to China's interests, even as a matter of common honesty and friendship apart from more material considerations such as that involved in the retention or surrender of Chinese jurisdiction at Kowloon city. In the old days of the squeeze stations there was good reason why our Government should hold the Chinese Customs at arm's length, but now that it is the Foreign branch of the Customs that is concerned the position is materially changed and we have to deal with a service as honest and as far above suspicion as our own. The Customs have and can have no wish to interfere in any way whatever with the legitimate trade of this port, but for the protection of the Chinese revenue they must necessarily keep a watch on that portion of it which is conducted by native craft with the neighbouring Chinese territory. Nothing but a paltry smuggling-trade can be adversely affected by the operations of the Customs, and that trade, apart from its discreditable character, is not worth making any material sacrifices to retain. The signatories to the Opium Convention in the last paragraph of that instrument wrote: "The undersigned are of opinion that if these arrangements are fully carried out a fairly satisfactory solution of the questions connected with the so-called Hongkong Blockade will have been arrived at." Let any one who has had experience of the state of affairs prevailing up to 1866 and since that time say whether that opinion has not been justified by the result. The indiscreet suggestion that the extension of our boundaries at Kowloon would enable us to throw over that agreement and restore the smuggling trade is, we suspect, the real cause of the unfortunate arrangement with reference to the continuance of Chinese jurisdiction over Kowloon city.

INLAND NAVIGATION RULES.

(Daily Press, 1st September.)

We remember a remark made in Mr. CHIROL's book to the effect that the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language seems unfortunately to carry with it the adoption, by the student, of Chinese ideas and manner of thought, or, in other words, by the time you know Chinese you have become a Chinaman in your way of looking at things. Judging by the latest attempt at Inland Water Regulations which has emanated from Canton we should say Mr. CHIROL had ample grounds for his statement. First we had the issue of a set of rules which came into force in Shanghai but apparently not in the South. We do not consider the latter a cause of complaint, inasmuch as these rules were equally unintelligible to the persons issuing them and the persons—that is, the public—for whose information they were published. Now Canton is giving us the "General Regulations of March, 1898, issued by the Peking Government" in a printed form and is working upon another set

which are a slight modification of these and which we published on the 24th inst. from the Shanghai papers. In the "March issue" we are told "small" steamers will be allowed; in the other it states steamers "not being vessels of a sea going type." It would be interesting to know which rules are in force and who is to decide what constitutes "small" or "not of a sea going type" as the case may be? If the various Commissioners, a circular embodying their views in the shipbuilding line would probably be useful and without doubt unique. Again, in the last issue "waters of Treaty Port provinces" is erased and all the waters are thrown open, the definition of inland to be as in the Chefoo Convention, but this apparent concession is to a large extent nullified by the restriction which prevents vessels trading to and from Hongkong from getting any benefit out of it. In both it states that the waters are open to "steamers," but in view of the interpretation put upon the Treaty which opened the West River it would be as well for our Minister to include in his amendments the words "steamers and or other craft" as it is evidently the intention of the Chinese authorities to restrict the concession to steamers only. In the last issue, under the heading of "Revenue," instead of a simplification of matters this subject is evidently to be further complicated by the addition of another system of collecting duties to the numerous ones already in force in China. Foreign owned steamers are to have one treatment, Chinese owned another, and junks are, we presume, to go on as before! What all and each have to pay is not stated, but a reference in the case of foreign steamers is made to the Treaty Tariff.

"Unregistered steamers are not allowed to tow on the Yangtze." Why not on the Yangtze, and if not on the Yangtze are we to infer that they can do so elsewhere? Are we to understand that if a steamer wants to run (or for that matter a sailing ship) from Canton to some place near, say Foochow, that she is not at liberty to do so, as she certainly would not be able to do if the "not of a sea going type" clause is to be enforced; or that vessels running from here to Wuchow are not to be allowed to touch at any places *en route* other than ports of call and treaty ports? If the latter is to be the case the sooner we insist on more treaty ports being opened the better; and with regard to the former—that is, a vessel proceeding from Canton to a place near Foochow—surely it cannot be contended that a vessel has not that right; and if she has it, does the Canton Commissioner seriously think that by preventing such vessel from going to Hongkong *en route* smuggling will be prevented? We fancy we have heard of the transfer of cargo from junk to steamer and *vice versa* on the high seas as it is, and the effect of the restrictions now proposed would not be to stop this, but simply to act, as we said before, as a deterrent to legitimate trade. What was the result of the attempt made to prevent the Shanghai-Canton steamers calling at Hongkong *en route*? It could not be done; nor do we think that the British Minister has so far imbibed those Chinese characteristics of which Mr. CHIROL makes mention as to warrant us in believing that he will allow his efforts for the preservation of China, in the one way left open for it to be done—namely, by throwing open the whole country to foreign trade—to be thwarted by such restrictions as we mention.

In order that we may not be accused of pointing out faults without suggesting

remedies we will briefly deal with the important points in connection with the rules which all admit to be necessary for the opening of the waters of China. Putting aside for the moment places such as Kio-chau, which have only a problematical trade, there are certain modifications needed for the South of China not perhaps necessary for the North, owing to the presence in this neighbourhood of free ports like Hongkong; but even these do not appear to be insurmountable obstacles to contend with, as a glance at the Customs returns for Kowloon, etc., will show. From these it will be seen that foreign and Chinese goods pass these places in thousands of tons, carried in junks to and from Hongkong. On these goods the Imperial Maritime Customs levy certain duties. To do this they either make an examination of the cargo on, as is generally done, accept the junk master's manifest as correct, inflicting a heavy fine in cases where fraud is discovered. What difference the addition of a boiler and propeller would make to the craft carrying these goods, as far as revenue is concerned, is not quite clear, except that in the case of steamers of any size, whose owners would probably be respectable firms and the captains their employés, the Customs are more likely to get a reliable manifest from them than from junks. The cargo destined for other places than treaty ports and ports of call now opened could be so declared and duty paid on it; the goods to be carried by "duty paid memo" to their place of discharge, where, if necessary, they could be examined by the local authorities and, if found to correspond with the duty memo, released. The case of exports is, we confess, somewhat more difficult, but examination at the point of shipment and payment of duty in accordance with the "memo" giving the result of that examination, at the Kowloon or other station, would probably be feasible. The form which the duty to be so paid would gradually take would be that of bank cheques purchased beforehand from the Customs bankers and sent forward in the steamer for the purpose. This system, imperfect as it is, would at least be some attempt to meet the difficulty, and in a short while the chief centres of trade for imports and exports would soon be found and could be substituted for some of the ports of call now opened such as Kio-chau, where goods are landed, etc., simply because it is a port of call, not because there is any demand at the place itself. The present Customs staff in this case could be shifted from one place to the other.

With regard to the carriage of cargo from place to place in China, we see no reason why the whole of the waters should not be thrown open to all craft irrespective of their flag or means of propulsion, and if internal taxation there must be, abolish all lekin or other stations at the treaty ports and ports of call, letting the Imperial Maritime Customs deal with the whole trade, junk or otherwise, while at the same time a list of the stations at other places should be called for and a tariff to be enforced on all alike, junk or steamer, foreign or Chinese, compiled and published, as suggested in our leader of the 12th of July when dealing with the same subject. We by no means overlook the difficulty in connection with the drawing up of these regulations, but it appears to us that if instead of devoting their time to concocting absurd and vexatious restrictions calculated only to prevent legitimate trade the Customs would accept the situation as it is and make a bold effort to meet it, it would be

more in accordance with the traditions of that service and of the Anglo-Saxon race of which it is largely composed.

CONTROL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 27th August.)

The statement made by Reuter in his message of the 23rd inst. would seem to indicate that the feeling in the United States in favour of the retention of the Philippines is having its effect on the policy of the Government. Reuter says that there are indications that President McKinley is in favour of the retention of the island of Luzon only, but nothing definite is as yet settled. We were informed, on the 1st instant, that "the reported intention" of President McKinley to abandon "the Philippines had provoked strong protests in America." The President has now brought himself to the point of favouring the retention of Luzon. It is by no means clear that at the outset, or even when the terms of peace were first considered, the retention of any of the Philippines by the United States was intended, but events have marched and the necessity for this measure has been brought home to the Washington Government. They have had time to learn many things since the war commenced, and they entered upon hostilities without any idea of acquiring dependencies abroad as the result of the war. They had strong sympathy for and no little faith in the Cuban insurgents; and they no doubt imagined the Philippine rebels were patriots of a sterner type than was actually the fact. They have suffered some disillusion. The Cubans are proved to be not quite so immaculate as they painted themselves; and the Americans, on closer acquaintance, have found the Filipinos rather less reliable than they expected. Cuba will no doubt be declared a republic under the protection of the United States, and the experiment of a Government will be tried in the island he use, if unsuccessful, Uncle Sam can always step into the breach. The Philippines are differently situated in every way. They are mainly inhabited by natives who have no experience in the art of government and who would, if suffered to rule, be in a position to retaliate on their former masters, for there will be many Spaniards who will still make Manila their home, having all their interests and worldly possessions there and the Spanish missions, who have invested large sums in real property in the islands, might find small consideration at the hands of a Filipino administration. Moreover, foreign trade might suffer, if the natives were allowed to try their prentice hands at raising revenue, which they might possibly prefer to get from Customs and shipping dues rather than from taxes on real estate and other sources which would be unwelcome to the indigenous population. There is also the risk—a very real one, we fear—of a native government getting embroiled with a foreign power, and being made to pay up by concessions of territory. Can it be supposed for one moment that a Filipino administration could long hold out against the demands of say Germany or Japan? Now it is not the desire of the United States to in any way facilitate the schemes of either of these Powers, and if there is any likelihood, either now or hereafter, of their gaining a foothold in the Philippines it will not be by the good will or connivance of the Washington Government. At the same time the United States desire to keep faith with the Filipinos by delivering them from Spanish misrule. The

American Government have, however, we believe, entered into no pledge to give independence to the islands, and will not be guilty of breach of faith if they elect to retain one or more of the islands of the Philippine Group. The proposal will probably be that the United States shall annex Luzon, and that the others, the Visayas and Mindanao, shall be placed under native rule but protected by the Stars and Stripes. If the experiment proved successful, well and good; if native rule proved unacceptable, or corrupt, or inept, it might be discarded after a fair trial and the whole group governed from Manila again. But an experiment will have to be made, and one of the nature above sketched out will probably be tried. We can only hope that, whatever course is adopted by our American cousins, they will find able men to carry out their policy to a successful and beneficial conclusion, sustaining to the full the Anglo-Saxon reputation for colonisation and administration.

(Daily Press, 30th August.)

The news from Manila is disquieting. The insurgents are evidently proving intractable and the situation is such that an open rupture between them and the United States forces may take place at any moment. That such an unfortunate contingency may be avoided every one must hope, but the settlement of the Philippine question is going to be a difficult matter for America. The out and out annexation of the islands would be in the long run the simplest and easiest solution, and in adopting that course America would be serving not only her own interests, but the interests of the natives and of international trade. She might allow the natives full autonomy in the management of their municipal affairs, if they were found capable of the intelligent exercise of such functions, but international relations and the administration of the Customs should be exclusively under the control of the protecting power. The opinion of foreigners resident in the Philippines is quoted in support of the view that the Filipinos are hopelessly incapable of self-government, and it must be frankly conceded that if they were left exposed to the aggressive designs of foreign powers their independence would prove very shortlived; but as regards their ability to manage their own affairs uncomplicated by international relations, it is possible the unfavourable opinion attributed to resident foreigners may not be untinged by racial prejudice. However that may be, the foreign community would rightly object to being placed under native jurisdiction at the outset, and if native rule is to be established it will have to be accompanied by some form of ex-territoriality. The re-establishment of Spanish rule is a solution of the difficulty that hardly comes within the scope of practical politics. The reconquest of Luzon would greatly tax the resources of Spain in her present crippled condition, and if she ultimately succeeded in the task it would only be at the cost of many years of strife, much bloodshed, and the disorganisation of the trade of the country. It could not be expected that America would effect the reconquest for her, and the natives and Spaniards if left to themselves would probably prove pretty well matched. If any outside power came to Spain's assistance such power would naturally require for her services some substantial recognition, in the shape of territorial concessions, and this would give rise to international complications.

Mr. JOHN DILL. ROSS, however, who has recently paid a visit to the Philippines, and who wields the pen of a ready writer, sends a letter to the *Singapore Free Press* in which he boldly contends that "it will best suit the interests of the whole world for the Philippines to remain Spanish, and that is decidedly the issue which best serves British interests." Mr. Ross does not attempt to establish the feasibility of this course, apparently taking it for granted, though a little further examination of his subject must have convinced him that on that point he was mistaken. The reasons he gives for favouring Spanish sovereignty are set out as follows:—"The Spanish Government have, throughout all their troubles, taken the greatest possible care to safeguard British lives and property. When I was in the Philippines I constantly came across Englishmen who spoke in the kindest terms of their Spanish neighbours, and with every reason. Why, nearly the whole trade of the Philippines is now in British hands. British houses ship nearly all the hemp, sugar, and other produce from these islands, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank finances the bulk of this trade, the Manila railway is essentially British, and even the big Philippine shipping company, with its fleet of twenty-four steamers, is largely managed and owned by the Macleods! Assured of their security, all that the English can reasonably demand of the Spanish Government is more commercial liberty, and a system of Customs duties designed on a more liberal scale and which would eliminate certain vexatious abuses now current. This could surely be arranged without any loss of power or prestige to Spain." While Englishmen speak, as Mr. Ross says, in the kindest terms of their Spanish neighbours, they all concur in the opinion that the system of government has been wretched and that trade has been hampered and impeded. The fact that the bulk of the trade is in English hands does not in itself much affect the argument, for under a better system of government trade would increase enormously and Englishmen would still have as much opportunity of securing the bulk of it as they have had in the past. Mr. Ross, needless to say, does not believe in the natives' power of self-government, while as to republicanism in general he holds that it is the most rotten and mischievous form of government ever devised by human folly. Mr. Ross is also opposed to American domination because "wherever the American goes his anti-British tariff goes with him, even more closely than his very shadow." As to that argument, however, it must be remembered that Spain is protectionist as well as the United States and that the latter buy a much larger quantity of British goods than the former, not only in gross bulk, but also relatively to the population. There is also reason to believe that if the United States annex the Philippines they will do so on the "open door" principle; but even with their tariff American rule would be infinitely preferable to Spanish.

As the result of a quarrel which three fishermen had the other day at To Kwa Wan they all appeared before Commander Hastings at the Magistracy on 26th August, one of them charging the other two with assault. He said he remarked to one of defendants, "You owe me some money; you had better let me have some fish," whereupon they both set upon him, one striking him with his fist on the right cheek and the other hitting him on the right loin with an oar. Defendants were each fined \$5.

THE "OPEN DOOR" AND "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" POLICIES.

(Daily Press, 2nd September.)

The pendulum of public opinion on the China question is now swinging in the direction of spheres of influence. Even the *Times* in a recent issue asked if it was not time for Her Majesty's Government to drop playing with phrases and to look at facts; and went on to say that to keep all China open to all the world had never been anything but a pious aspiration, and that the other policy, i.e., the policy of spheres of influence, for good or for ill was dominant and inevitable. We are afraid, however, the *Times* is inclined to go as much too far in the one direction as it formerly did in the other. Paradoxical as it may seem, the policy of the open door and that of spheres of influence may to a great extent exist side by side; that is to say, we may have an open door for trade, while recognising that politically a sphere may be under the influence of one particular power. Thus Kiaochau is now practically German territory and Tientsin Russian, but at both those ports British ships and British goods have, under the terms of the lease, equal rights of entry with German or Russian ships and goods. Thus has our much maligned Government preserved an open door for British trade at the particular points at which there seemed some danger of the door being closed. But in political matters, and in matters touching the construction of railways and the opening of mines, spheres of influence must necessarily secure recognition, and Great Britain's true policy, as it has seemed to us from the outset, is to mark out her own sphere and to make it respected, not interfering unduly with what goes on in neighbouring spheres so long as the door is left open to trade in the ordinary acceptance of the word. Under the contrary policy we are likely to lose everything and gain nothing. Thus while we have been pressing for the employment of British money in the construction of the Newchwang Railway a contract has been quietly concluded under which it is believed the financial control of the railway from Peking to Hankow will be vested in Russia. The latter line runs right into what, call it by what name one may, is virtually the British sphere of influence. Better would it have been to have called it a sphere of influence at the outset and treated it as such, warning off all trespassers. The news conveyed in recent telegrams would seem to indicate that the policy of spheres of influence is securing official as well as unofficial recognition, for we are told that "Sir CHARLES STEWART SCOTT'S negotiations at St. Petersburg, defining the British and Russian spheres of influence in China, are proceeding in a friendly spirit." If the negotiations result in anything like a reasonable agreement, in which it is not all give and no take on the part of Great Britain, it will afford genuine reason for satisfaction.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEMES.

(Daily Press, 29th August.)

The acquisition of the Philippines by the United States will give a fillip to the project for the laying of a telegraph cable across the Pacific by an American Company. The Washington Government will no doubt be found ready to afford very liberal support to the enterprise, or, in default of a Company taking the matter up, might even lay and work the cable as a national affair. Hitherto the American scheme has been con-

finied to the laying of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and now that the Hawaiian Islands have been formally incorporated into the Republic the execution of the scheme to that extent will naturally be recognised as imperative. But since American interests have now been established at Manila the scheme will almost of necessity be extended, both on political and financial grounds, for not only will the Washington Government naturally wish to have its own means of communication with its new possession, but Manila will supply a very considerable addition to the traffic, especially when the whole of the Philippines are thrown open to free development.

In the meantime the project of a British cable from Canada to Australia continues to be discussed and is favourably regarded by the home Government and the various colonies concerned, but some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the extent to which they should make themselves respectively liable on the financial side of the question. Some time ago Canada was reported to be willing to guarantee one third of the cost, but according to the latest information to hand she is only prepared to go to the extent of two-ninths; Great Britain is willing to subscribe three-ninths, and the Australian colonies are now considering whether they can undertake the responsibility for the remaining four-ninths. The cost of the cable has been estimated at £1,500,000, and on the basis at present proposed Great Britain's share of the liability would be £500,000, Canada's £333,333, and Australia's £666,666. Even if we assume that the actual cost came to double the estimate, the extent of the liability incurred by the guarantors would still be a mere bagatelle in comparison with the enormous national interests involved. It is to be hoped therefore that the scheme will not be wrecked on the rock of financial differences and that its execution will not be long delayed.

COMPRADORES.

(Daily Press, 29th August.)

The Belgian Consul at Shanghai has been interesting himself in the compradore question. The compradore, he says, is an indispensable intermediary between the foreign and Chinese merchant, and he proceeds to explain the origin of this functionary as follows: "When the first foreign traders came to China they dealt by barter, taking goods in return for those which they imported; but, the interior being closed to them, they were obliged to have recourse to intermediaries to obtain what they wanted. This method of dealing with the Chinese has been preserved, and attained its principal importance in the days of the 'merchant princes,' when the profits realised by the heads of foreign houses were so large that they declined to attend to matters themselves and left everything to their compradores. The Consul goes on to show how the compradore waxed fat under these conditions. Now, however, he says, the course of trade has completely changed, the merchant princes have disappeared from the scene, and the telegraph and the Suez Canal have brought another class to China, men of modest capital and sometimes of none at all, but industrious, energetic, and economical. The position of the compradore has also changed; he continues, as before, to attend to all purchases and sales of goods, but he adds to these important functions that of the supplier of funds. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the mercantile spirit of the Chinese race,

it will be seen that the house in which a compradore is employed serves only as an instrument of the latter for speculation. In reply to the question why such a costly functionary should not be dispensed with the Consul says it is impossible, that the compradores' guild is the richest and most powerful in China, and that no foreign firm can afford to disregard it or try to do business otherwise than through the compradore. Perhaps the Consul has slightly exaggerated the position and power of the compradore, but he is right in the main, and if foreign firms could shake themselves free of the incubus they would no doubt be greatly relieved. It was the compradores of Hongkong, it will be recollected, who were the strongest opponents of the abolition of the squeeze system as applied to foreign trade in the Two Kwang. Under present conditions, holding the position they do, they will always place their own interests before those of their nominal employers, and the two are sometimes, as in the instance just cited, antagonistic. While it may not be feasible or convenient for foreign firms to dispense altogether with their compradores, it should certainly be their aim to render themselves as independent of them as possible.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On 29th August a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY the ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General BLACK, C.B. (Officer Commanding the troops).

Hon. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. M. GOODMAN (Attorney-General).

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY (Harbour Master).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. HO KAI.

Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. WEI A YUE.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted as a correct record.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table financial minutes Nos. 12 and 13, and on his motion, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER, they were referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4), and on his motion, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER, the same was adopted.

WATER RATES AT SHAUKIWAN.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said—I rise to propose the following resolution:—“Be it resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuations of tenements, payable as rates, within the area bounded on the north by a straight line passing through a point on the Victoria and Shaukwan Road 500 feet northwards of where the northern boundary of Shaukwan marine lot No. 1 crosses the said road, thence drawn in an easterly direction through a point on the Shaukwan and Akung-Ngam Road 500 feet northwards of the north-west corner of the Shaukwan Police Station, and extended in each direction to meet the eastern and western boundaries; on the west, south, and east by a line 500 feet inland from the centre of the present Victoria and Shaukwan Road and the present main street of Shaukwan, where not already so altered be altered

from 7 to 9 per cent.” This resolution has been rendered necessary owing to the extension lately of the water mains at Shaukwan and the consequent increase in the area which is supplied with water. At present part of the area included in the boundaries I have indicated pays nine per cent.—seven per cent. on the ordinary assessment and two per cent. for water. The resolution I propose will render it possible to recover water rate from all the area now supplied with water.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Carried.

THE NATURALISATION OF ALIENS.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance authorizing the imposition of fees for the naturalization of aliens naturalized as British subjects within the limits of Hongkong was passed.

THE MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE, 1890.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, was passed.

NATURALISATION ORDINANCES.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalization of LO CHUNG PAK, alias LO YUEN POON, alias LO S. AU-U, was passed.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalization of CHAN LI CHOY, alias CHAN CHUN CHUEN, was passed.

The Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Naturalization of Leung Luk, alias Leung Cheung Soy, was passed.

The Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Li Chung, alias Li Chau Shing, was passed.

The Bill passed through committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—I do not propose that this Bill be read a third time to-day. Dr. Ho Kai thinks further enquiries should be made before the Bill is passed. Under these circumstances I propose that the third reading of this Bill and of the previous Bill be deferred pending the result of the enquiry. I do not think there will be any difficulty.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned until the 12th of September.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted as a correct record.

The following recommendation of H. E. the Acting Governor was submitted:—“To vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the following votes in the Police Department:—(1) coal, oil, &c., for launches, \$1,300.00; (2) purchase and repair of boats, \$700.00; total, \$2,000.00.”

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—With regard to the first item, the increase there is on account of the extra use of a launch for quarantine duty by day and night and of an extra launch on plague duty by day to remove the dead and sick to Kowloon and on account of the price of coal. Item 2 follows on the first, the heavier work of the launch necessitating more repairs.

The sum was voted.

The following recommendation of H. E. the Acting Governor was submitted:—“To vote a sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in aid of the following votes:—(1) maintenance of water-works, city of Victoria and hill district, \$3,000; (2) road from Plantation Road to Magazine Gap, \$3,000; total, \$6,000.”

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said—In regard to these two items, the first is re-

quired on account of the increased consumption of water in the hill district and the enhanced price of coal required to pump it, and also in consequence of the making of new filter beds on Bowen road and on account of an extraordinary leakage repair made to the Pokfulam service reservoir. The second item is required on account of the retaining wall constructed east of Plantation road station, it having been found necessary to use cement rather than lime mortar.

The vote was agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated.

SUPREME COURT.

30th August.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

CLAIM FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Twenty-five Filipinos, forming the crew of the Spanish ship *Isidoro Pons*, sued the owners of the said ship for damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Francis (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for defendants.

Mr. Pollock read the petition and answers in the suit. From the petition it appeared that a verbal agreement was entered into that the vessel should only ply round and about the different ports in the Philippines. In April, however, the vessel came to Hongkong and she went into dock. About the 30th May the captain, in breach of the agreement as to wages, informed plaintiffs that while the vessel was in dock they would only receive half pay. This they refused to accept, whereupon he paid them their wages up to 31st May and discharged them, at the same time giving each a document which alleged that the consent of the Spanish Consul to their discharge had been obtained. Defendants had since admitted that this was not so.

On Mr. Pollock resuming his seat Mr. Francis informed His Lordship that he had already offered by way of settlement \$1,500 and costs, but the other side could not see their way to accept the offer.

His Lordship was of opinion that this offer might form a fair basis on which to argue for a settlement.

The matter was subsequently gone into in chambers. Ultimately plaintiffs agreed to accept \$1,560, the cost of suit, and their passages to Manila.

His Lordship gave judgment to this effect.

31st August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR DEMURRAGE.

M. A. A. de Souza and Co., of Stanley Street, merchants, sought to recover from Bradley and Co., of Queen's Road, merchants, the sum of \$300 for the demurrage of the steamer *Astrid*, chartered by plaintiffs to defendants and kept on demurrage by defendants under a charter party dated the 12th day of April, 1898, and plaintiffs further claimed their costs of suit.

Mr. H. L. Dennys appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Masters for defendants.

In their petition plaintiffs say that on the 12th of April they were and are still the sub-charterers of the Norwegian steamship *Astrid* under a charter dated February 22nd. On April 12th, when the *Astrid* was at Kutchinotau loading for Hongkong, a charter party was entered into between defendants and plaintiffs by which it was agreed among other things that the *Astrid*, after completion of the voyages referred to in the charter party, should proceed with all convenient speed to Moji and receive from defendants or their agents a full and complete cargo of coals and forthwith proceed to Hongkong and there deliver her cargo, giving the

vessel quick despatch. It was further provided that if the vessel was detained beyond the time specified for discharge demurrage should be paid at the rate of \$150 for each day over. The *Astrid* arrived in Hongkong on May 16th, before 3 p.m., with 2,012½ tons of coal. Notice was given to defendants by plaintiffs that the vessel was ready to deliver, and on the 17th defendants commenced to take delivery of the coal. They, however, did not give the steamship quick despatch and did not complete the discharge until the 23rd of May, whereas they ought to have completed on May 21st.

In their answer to the petition defendants contend that plaintiffs have suffered no loss under the charter party through their fault, and further say that the delay (if any) which plaintiffs allege took place in the discharge of the vessel occurred wholly through the fault and negligence of plaintiffs.

Evidence was called in support of plaintiffs' case and a witness was called on the other side, after which the further hearing was adjourned.

1st September.

This case again came on for hearing, and at the conclusion of the argument His Lordship intimated that he reserved his decision.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Tai Kee firm, for whom Mr. H. L. Dennys appeared, sued the Man Wo firm, for whom Mr. Hastings appeared, for \$375 damages for breach of contract, they having failed to deliver certain goods by a specified date.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs for \$300 with costs.

THE AMERICANS AT MANILA.

COLLISION WITH THE INSURGENTS. AT CAVITE.

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED. Hongkong, 30th August.

The U. S. protected cruiser *Raleigh* arrived in the harbour from Manila on Sunday and went into dock yesterday. Yesterday morning the flagship *Olympia* made her appearance. She left Manila Bay at four o'clock on Friday afternoon shortly after the *Raleigh*, and reports that when she left all was quiet. Business was being resumed and ships were allowed to go in and out as heretofore. Apparently, however, the insurgents have not yet got over their soreness.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 23rd August.

Manila is a most interesting city at present. Perhaps it is more interesting than ever before in its history. I do not refer to the interest aroused by the city's buildings, churches, cathedrals, colleges, fortifications, and factories, but to the peculiar conditions that now exist. First there is an American army of occupation of 40,000 men, of whom the officers and a considerable portion of the privates have the liberty of the streets, cafes, and hotels; second, there is a captured army of 8,000 to 10,000 of whom the officers have full liberty, carrying even their side arms; third, there are a certain number of insurgents, officers and men, who also frequent the thoroughfares; fourth, there is a large body of Spanish civil officials who have lost their "jobs" and have nothing whatever to do but kill time; and fifth there are those Americans who—born "hustlers"—that they are—are looking for good opportunities to invest money or turn an honest dollar to advantage. Spaniards tell me that the streets were never more crowded except on feast days, while all agree that money was never before thrown around in such quantities as now. These 10,000 American soldiers have had no chance since their arrival and prior to the occupation of Manila to spend their wages. On entering the city, they lost no time in getting rid of their pay. All kinds of stores have benefitted and the Spaniards are amazed at the amount of money that is in circulation. Gold is plentiful. This in itself surprises and pleases the inhabitants, now that they appreciate that a goodly part of it is going into their pockets. The majority of the American soldiers were and are paid in gold, with the result that a large part of it is immediately thrown on the market, because every soldier

wants small change of local denomination. On the corners and in the stores little groups of Spaniards and natives can be seen looking at and counting the gold that has come into their hands. Even the cabmen have their pockets filled with five dollar gold pieces. So altogether the coming of the Americans is a blessing to the city in certain ways. It is not uncommon to hear a tradesman remark that if he had appreciated what he was missing during the siege he would not have joined the volunteers to help keep out the Americans! Shoe stores, clothing establishments, barber shops, hotels, restaurants, cafes, and other drinking places have greatly prospered, and the look of happiness is depicted on the faces of the respective proprietors. There has also been such a great run on carriages and cabs that for the first five days it was practically impossible to obtain a cab or other conveyance to go anywhere at any price unless it was hired at daybreak and retained all day. Although the rush is somewhat less pressing the cabmen claim and often get double rates. They are not slow to ask an American ignorant of the regular rates two or three times what they are entitled to demand.

In some respects Manila at the present reminds me of a prosperous western mining town in America. The crowds of men in the streets, the throngs in the cafes and beer gardens, and the quantity of coin in circulation together with the rough and ready spirit and occasional hilarity of the American soldiers all suggest the comparatively fevered state of a city under temporary high pressure. In spite of so much life and money, there is very little indication of crime. Nobody seems to be taking extra precautions, and women go about as freely as in peace times. The few cases of arrests reported are mostly of a character not caused by new conditions. While the American soldiers have some among their number who occasionally absorb too much beer or other drinks and conduct themselves unbecomingly, the majority certainly acquit themselves like gentlemen and are particularly inoffensive in view of the fact that they are victors. The uniforms of the Americans are most assuredly dirty and unprepossessing in appearance and together with the unshaven condition of the men due to long stay in camp cause unfavourable comment among those who would like to see Uncle Sam's soldiers show up to their true worth. Underneath these dull, mudstained uniforms are personages who are not afraid of anything and would follow their officers into hell if necessary. The Spaniards, while not at first understanding the untidy appearance of the American privates' uniforms, continually express their admiration for the sturdy, healthy, look of the men and their large average size. It is difficult for them to realize that these 10,000 Americans represent really the pick of 150,000, that is, only one in fifteen was selected of those who wanted to enlist or join the Army. As there has been and is some criticism of drunkenness among the American soldiers, I would suggest that two facts be borne in mind; first, only a very small percentage of the total number have ever been intoxicated, and these few, being noticeable, have given an exaggerated idea of the number; second, of the entire force, all but one regiment were nearly a month in the trenches and camp experiencing heavy rains and all sorts of discomforts, and now they have the first opportunity to relax, and occasionally over-do it.

Notwithstanding all the stories published of hunger and famine in Manila the Americans are commenting on the well fed appearance of the Spanish soldiers. Not only officers but men look as if they had not suffered from small quantity or poor quality of food. They may not have enjoyed luxuries, but they had sufficient of staple articles of diet to keep them in fair condition. I would not expect to see a healthier, neater looking lot of soldiers than those I saw in the Intramuros just after the capitulation.

Whenever British sailors have come on shore they have been lionized by American soldiers. Whether they came single or in groups they have been invariably surrounded and supplied with all the beer they could drink! The German s-men have also visited the city in considerable numbers, but they have been very discreet, and whenever they meet American soldiers are careful to say or do nothing that might excite the latter.

Houses are in great demand. American officers and others are looking out for comfortable quarters and engaging all places that are for rent and suitable. The Spaniards are prone to charge high rates, but the fear that if they do not lease to officers their houses may be impressed into use as barracks for soldiers causes them to lower their figures before losing the opportunity to rent. A first class American hotel or boarding house would be a popular and paying institution.

Business is gradually accommodating itself to the situation and the river is resuming its customary signs of life. The new captain of the port, Captain Glass of the *Charleston*, has been devoting much time to clearing the entrance to the river of sunken lighters and ships and will soon have it in better shape than it was in former peace times. Dynamite is being used freely to blow up the wrecks. As soon as this is accomplished, dredgers will be set to work clearing the bar of accumulated mud and sand so that vessels drawing fourteen feet will be able to come up to the quays without difficulty.

At this writing the insurgents are quiet. The fears of serious difficulties are lessening. General Merritt himself does not seem worried. The water-works, which have been the occasion of extended negotiations, are being rapidly repaired and will soon be working all right. The insurgents have agreed not to molest them. Up to the present, the lack of water has been the cause of much trouble, and were it not for abundant rains the city would be a great sufferer. Part of the rebel forces still occupy buildings in Malate and other parts of the suburbs, but they are not allowed to advance nearer under arms. They hold certain points along the vacated American trenches, but are not assembled anywhere in great force. Aguinaldo is still at Bakor.

The city government under Provost Marshal General MacArthur is proceeding favourably. The able Post Office officials of the United States are overcoming the first difficulties that faced them and are managing the mails successfully, although the Spanish force refused to assist them. I send you a copy of the *Official Gazette* which has the principal orders issued up to date. In my next letter I hope to be able to treat the political situation here principally as it affects Americans and Britishers. The sentiment here is overwhelming that the Americans should at least hold Manila, the bay, surroundings, and Subig.

Later.

The mail did not leave quite as soon as first stated and I have time to mention matters which have come to my notice during the last few hours. Consul Williams is kept very busy negotiating with Aguinaldo on behalf of the Americans and is reported as being quite successful. It would appear that he has considerable influence with Aguinaldo and believes in settling any difficulties that may arise in as peaceful a way as possible. He has demonstrated to Aguinaldo that the United States cannot permit armed insurgents to remain within the city limits and has advised him not only to withdraw his men now occupying barracks in Malate but to station them fully five miles from the outskirts of the city, thus avoiding all chance of clashing and paving the way for better understanding by avoiding incidents that are sure to be a source of disturbance when the American and insurgent trenches or camps are opposite each other or in easy visiting proximity. It is thought that Aguinaldo will agree to this provided he is sure that, in the event the Americans evacuate Manila, he can resume his old position and not lose the ground already conquered to the Spaniards. In other words, if the Americans depart, he wants to make sure that the Spaniards steal no march on him and consider as theirs what he claims he has already captured.

Trouble over the water works has been cleverly avoided, as the following will show. Not long ago a detachment of American troops en route to the water works surrounded and disarmed a body of 150 insurgents who, the Americans thought, were engaging in a skirmish with them. These men were brought in as prisoners and their arms stacked. When Aguinaldo heard this he was greatly troubled and on investigation told Consul Williams there was a serious mistake somewhere and that his soldiers had never intended to attack the Americans but

were endeavouring, when captured by them, to surround a small body of Spaniards whose whereabouts they had detected. In consequence Aguinaldo asked that the men be released and arms returned. Williams reported the matter to Merritt, who in turn ordered an investigation and finding no evidence that the natives planned to interfere with or attack the Americans, permitted the arms to be returned and the men released. This result had a most excellent moral effect on Aguinaldo and his soldiers. They experienced a kind of good faith and fairness that never characterized Spanish rule, and appeared grateful. The next day the American engineers found no obstacles in their way in preparing the water works for use, as the rebels could help. It is my opinion that as the natives begin to realize more and more the difference of American authority from Spanish domination and appreciate the rise in wages and greater plenty of money in the land, they will less and less actively oppose the extension of American interests.

The *City of Puebla* and *Peru*, which arrived a few days ago, brought about 1,600 troops. The *Pennsylvania* and *Rio* with 2,000 more are hourly expected. The first two bring detachments of the 14th Infantry regulars, 4th Artillery, and 6th Cavalry. They left Honolulu August 4, after staying there eleven days. The officers and men are greatly disappointed because they missed the fall of Manila. Had they not stopped so long in Honolulu they would have arrived here just in time. On the *Peru* came Major General Otis, who, by order of General Merritt, is now placed in command of the 8th Army Corps with headquarters in Manila. He will occupy the same building in the walled city that has been used by Merritt, while the latter as Military Governor will make his headquarters at Malacanán in San Miguel at the Old Governor-General's palace.

The *Olympia* goes to Hongkong in a few days, probably Saturday, to dock. The Admiral is expected to remain here. The *Raleigh* is also leaving for the same purpose to-day or to-morrow, it is reported.

We all notice many remarkable stories in the Hongkong papers of incidents and matters that are never known here about this campaign and which often have no foundation in fact. It is advisable for those wishing to know the truth not to believe every fairy story that is told.

August 26th, 1898.

The only incident of any importance which has excited much interest during the past few days was an unfortunate collision at Cavite between a few American soldiers and armed insurgents, Wednesday, August 24th. It is very easy, however, to exaggerate such affairs and make them appear much worse than they really are. The first reports of this fray were grossly embellished as they passed from mouth to mouth and I fear that stories may have reached Hongkong which may not have described the exact happenings. In the first place it is to be borne in mind that there was no planned or systematic fighting or firing; second, it all started without the knowledge or expectation of General Andersen or Aguinaldo; third, both sides have expressed regrets at what occurred and vigorous steps are being taken to prevent a repetition; fourth, the affair does not portend necessarily war between the Americans and insurgents and may even be the occasion of removing the influences that might bring on a conflict.

Every army has its men who forget themselves and indulge in too much fire water. The American force is no exception. It has its proportion of soldiers who will get drunk and commit acts of indiscretion, but no greater number of such characters than other armies. To make a long story short the Cavite incident was caused by an American private of the Utah battery who was under the sway of too much whisky misbehaving himself. Accompanied by one or two other members of his company who had been sent to Cavite on some detail, he went into a shop. Having some difficulty about the change of his money, he became enraged and finally vented his wrath by firing off his heavy Colt's revolver. Armed natives in the vicinity, either thinking that Americans were attacking them or using this opportunity as a desired excuse, fired without orders on the group of Americans, instantly killing one and mortally wounding another. The American had fired

his revolver without hitting anyone and apparently into the air, but it was sufficiently provocative to bring on an attack from natives. Word was immediately sent to headquarters and in a very brief period a company of Americans appeared on the scene. A few shots were exchanged, a few wounded slightly on both sides, and the affair was over. An official investigation is being held at this writing, but I have not been able to ascertain its conclusions before the mail leaves. One or two features are known that I have not mentioned. The American soldier who was killed was shot in the back and the bullet took a downward course. This indicates that the shot came from the window of the upper story of a house. Again, the rebel leaders declare that the firing on the part of the insurgents was not ordered and done by men whom they have difficulty in controlling.

It is further stated that the insurgent General in command at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate that place and move at least two miles back into the country and so have his men far enough away to prevent collisions or quarrels of soldiers in the future. Had Aguinaldo done this when the suggestion was first made to him, this incident would have been avoided.

There is no good ground for holding that this affair will lead to serious complications, although such are of course possible. Between the officers of the United States forces and those of the insurgents there is little or no friction. They meet, confer, or exchange communications in a friendly spirit, and up to the hour of the shooting at Cavite the prospects of reaching an understanding between the Americans and insurgents were excellent. Aguinaldo seemed more friendly and intimated that he neither desired nor planned trouble with the Americans but if he were sure that the United States would not return the islands to Spain he would be inclined to yield absolutely and disband his forces. His chief purpose in maintaining his army and his position near the city was to be ready and prepared to settle issues with Spain in case the United States surrendered the occupation of Manila. As far as the American high officers are concerned and the majority of the rank and file, there is a strong desire to avoid trouble with the natives, but there is an element of reckless privates and lesser officers who may at times forget themselves in their treatment of the natives and so cause unfortunate occurrences like that of the other day.

Among the natives themselves the feeling against the Americans is confined strictly to a portion of the soldiers who have been deprived of the long awaited opportunity to loot Manila and get even with the Spaniards. Perhaps they can hardly be blamed for their disappointment in view of the history of the past, but it is noticeable that the peasants or common people in and around Manila and even far out in the country are rejoicing at the coming of the Americans and would be far more disappointed at their leaving than they would at the failure to establish a rebel Government. They can see from signs already plain that money will be more abundant than ever before, a greater market will be provided for their products, and the Americans by nature, spirit, and manner, will not grind them down by all sorts of taxes and harsh laws. In other words, if the Americans are forced into a conflict with the insurgents, it will be due almost exclusively to the personal ambition of their leaders and the warlike element among them, forced, of course, to an extent by that portion of Spanish civil, military, and religious officials who, having lost their positions and recognizing the end of Spanish domination, wish to cause the Americans as much embarrassment as possible in the latter's efforts to establish a new and successful Government. There are serious obstacles in the way of American administration of affairs, but I have confidence that General Merritt's diplomacy and ability will be fully equal to the situation.

I have personally discussed the hopes and plans of the insurgents with several of their leaders whom I met originally in Hongkong when Consul-General Wildman was arranging for their return to the Philippines. I saw one of them who has great influence with his followers only yesterday. When I reminded him of his promises to Mr. Wildman, he spoke in high terms of the Consul-General and said that

the latter would never have occasion to say that the insurgents had broken their word. He said that all he and his men wanted was that the control of Manila and the Philippines should not be returned either in whole or in part to the Spaniards and that as soon as he was sure of that he would advocate complete compliance with American authority. This reminds me to express surprise that certain persons are censuring Consul-General Wildman and Admiral Dewey for ever letting Aguinaldo come here and arms be sent to him. It is all very well to express such criticisms when the war is over, but it was very different indeed when Aguinaldo came to Cavite in May. Then it seemed to be the wisest step possible and the rebel leader's success caused the press all over the world to sound his praises and the diplomacy of Dewey and Wildman in the matter, but now that new conditions have developed, wiseacres, who were not in the brunt of the fight in May when nobody knew what would be the outcome, come forward and indulge in all manner of brilliant opinions as to what and what not ought to have been done.

If the next month can be passed through without serious complications I am confident that the future will witness less difficulties to be overcome than now seem to be in the way of successful adjustment of the question.

GENERAL MERRITT CONGRATULATES THE ARMY.

The following general order has been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Manila, P.I., 17th August, 1898.

General Orders

No. 6.

The Major General Commanding desires to congratulate the troops of this command upon their brilliant success in the capture, by assault, of the defences of Manila on Saturday, August 13th, a date hereafter to be memorable in the history of American victories.

After a journey of seven thousand miles by sea, the soldiers of the Philippine Expedition encountered most serious difficulties in landing, due to protracted storms raising high surf through which it was necessary to pass the small boats which afforded the only means of disembarking the army and its supplies. This great task, and the hardships of a campaign during the rainy season in tropical lowlands, were accomplished and endured by all the troops, in a spirit of soldierly fortitude, which has at all times during these days of trial, given the Commanding General the most heartfelt pride and confidence in his men. Nothing could be finer than the patient, uncomplaining devotion to duty which all have shown.

Now it is his pleasure to announce that within three weeks after the arrival in the Philippines of the greater portion of the forces, the capital city of the Spanish possessions in the East held by Spanish veterans, has fallen into our hands, and he feels assured that all officers and men of this command have reason to be proud of the success of the expedition.

The Commanding General will hereafter take occasion to mention to the Home Government the names of officers, men and organizations, to whom special credit is due.

By Command of Major General Merritt.

J. B. BABCOCK,
Adjutant General.

Official.

Bentley Mott, Aid.

DISORDER IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

A GERMAN CRUISER CARRIES SPANISH DISPATCHES.

CAPTURE OF A VESSEL FLYING THE GERMAN FLAG.

Labuan, 18th August.

The Philippino revolutionary movement has extended throughout the hemp provinces in the south of Luzon.

There has been severe fighting at Panlatuan, Pilar, and Donsol, in the Albay province of Luzon.

The immediate cause of the fighting was the committing of outrages by Spaniards at Panlatuan.

The Spaniards burnt the township of Pilar and massacred five hundred of the native inhabitants.

The Philippino insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards to the Camerinas province.

A German cruiser has carried despatches on behalf of the Spanish General Commanding the Visayas district, between Cebu and Iligan, the Spanish military depot in the Island of Mindanao.

The Maritima steamer *Rosario*, flying the German flag, while engaged transporting troops from Iligan to Iloilo and the island of Masbate, has been captured by the Philippino insurgent forces.

The Philippino troops are indignant at this action, and have, as a consequence, refused to the German steamer *Clara* admission to their ports.—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE CHINESE TO BE EXCLUDED.

GENERALS MERRITT AND GREENE TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September.

Consul-General Wildman has received an intimation from General Greene that no Chinese will be allowed to land in Manila.

General Merritt has left Manila, accompanied by General Greene, and is expected to arrive in Hongkong to-morrow. On Saturday he will leave for Europe in the *Chusan*. He goes to Paris to take part in the Joint Commission appointed to arrange as to the Philippines.

GENERALS GREENE AND MERRITT IN HONGKONG.

On Thursday Generals Greene and Merritt arrived in Hongkong, the *China* bringing them over from Manila.

The *Concord* entered the harbour on Wednesday night, and has gone into dock.

H.M.S. *Powerful* is going to Manila.

AMERICAN REGULARS IN HONGKONG.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE FILIPINOS.

Hongkong, 27th August.

When the *Zafiro* entered the harbour last week she brought with her half-a-dozen soldiers belonging to the U.S. regular army, their names being W. R. Brightwell, J. L. Harris, H. D. Limbocker, George Lumb, Charles McGrath, and George Kelley. They landed here and are awaiting a vessel to take them across to San Francisco, they having been invalided home. They formed part of the third expedition to the Philippines, and consequently had not a very long stay in the archipelago, but while they were there they had a fairly lively time. They were in at the brush which took place on the evening of July 31st and were in the thick of the operations of the 13th of August. By this time the details in connection with these operations have been pretty well written up, but there is some divergency in the accounts of the conduct of the insurgents on that occasion, and with a view to getting at the facts one of our representatives waited upon Privates Brightwell and Harris the other day and asked them for their version.

Said Private Brightside: "We were fighting an hour and a half after the white flag had been hoisted."

"Where were the rebels all this time?"

"Oh, they were scattered around outside and were crowding into the city. Their main line was to our right."

"They did not take much part in the fighting. In fact they were more trouble than they were worth, being so much in our way. They kept running here and there. They are no good for fighting. They don't know how to shoot. When they shoot they hold out their gun and turn their heads away. They pull the trigger and then turn round to see if they have hit anything."

"A good number of them got into the city with their arms, Aguinaldo being with them."

"They were ruffled because General Merritt would not let them have their own way when they got into the city, and on the evening of the 13th they put up barriers in the streets against the Americans. Aguinaldo said he did this because they were afraid the Spaniards would attack them, but this was all rubbish. It was really because they were mad at us for keeping them from sacking the place."

"We also erected barricades against the rebels, ours being about 200 yards from theirs. We watched one another for two or three days and then an agreement was come to between General Merritt and Aguinaldo, the agreement providing that Aguinaldo should manage affairs outside the city and that the insurgents should not come into the city armed."

"We were soon on good terms with the Spaniards. Before we left it was a common thing for them and our boys to be seen drinking together."

RISE IN HAINAN.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FOREIGNERS.

MISSION PROPERTY IN DANGER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 26th August.

The British Consul, Mr. Butler, at Kiungchow, has requested the American Consul, Dr. Bedloe, at Canton, to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodoo, near Hoihow, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries in that district.

It appears that Rev. Dr. P. W. McClintock and Rev. W. J. Leverett, of the American Presbyterian Mission in the island of Hainan, were obliged to take their family and fly for their lives from Nodoo and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoihow.

The reports just received here of the rebellion in Hainan indicate a renewed success of the Triad Society, a band of thieves and rebels who have been increased and strengthened by a hungry horde of pirates from the sea-coast, and this lawless army have committed many depredations by looting and burning a number of villages in the Hoihow country. The British Consul, Mr. Butler, appealed to the Taotai on the 19th inst. to protect the threatened Americans and accordingly a company of soldiers were sent to the scene of strife and they succeeded in rescuing the missionaries and their families, and escorted them from Nodoo, in the Tamchow district of Kiungchow, to Hoihow, leaving all their property to the care of the Chinese officials.

To-day Consul Bedloe notified the Viceroy of the conditions in Hainan and requested His Excellency to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officials in the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans under Section 11 of the Treaty of 1858.

A letter received to-day from one of the American missionaries in Hainan to a friend in Canton requesting him to appeal to the American Consul Bedloe says:—

"The Triad Society in and about Nodoo market, in the Tamchow district, Kiungchow prefecture, has been committing many crimes. Some three months ago, at the first uprising of the rebels, the Chinese mandarins made a bold resistance and drove the insurgents out of the village, but a number of the rebel leaders escaped to a mountain about 15 miles from the American mission chapel and fortified themselves there. On the 2nd of the 6th moon, having been reinforced by a band of thieves from Tamchow district, they made an attack on the neighbouring market of Nodoo. A command of over a hundred soldiers had been located there and being well armed were able to beat back the Triads, who after a short struggle, returned to their fortification in Tai-wang-shan."

"On the 4th of the same (6th) month the Chinese Commandant went out with his soldiers to attack the rebels, but did nothing more than drive them out of a village and capturing one of their flags and a few prisoners. Although we heard many rumours concerning the plans of the Triads, nothing more alarming than the looting of a few villages took place for over ten days, and it was reported that they had dispersed. Later word came from the interior

that two hundred Triads had crossed over from the district called Leng Shui, and had joined themselves to those already in Tai-wang-shan. It was also reported that a band of pirates from the seashore had reinforced the Triads in the hills. Still later it was reported that the Triads had quarrelled among themselves and had scattered. This last report we found was one spread by the Triads to prevent the natives from sending out of the district their removable wealth. In a few days it was known that secret meetings of the society were being held all around the market and about the neighbouring markets and that the Triads were forcing the people to join them, providing them with money and arms. Finally, on the 24th of the 6th moon, we heard from reliable sources that six hundred men were encamped in a market called Lok-ki, 18 miles to the north of No-tai, that they were well provided with arms and ammunition, and that they were planning to attack the market in a few days. The Commandant requested us to send our wives to some place of safety, which we did at once, he providing an escort. On the morning of the 25th the outbreak took place, as was planned. The Triads commenced by looting and burning villages, killing villagers, and capturing the children. On the 26th we received word from friends in the society that an attack on the market was planned for the next morning, and because of threats made by the Triads against us, advised our leaving at once, which we did, the official providing us with escort for part of the way to Hoihow. On the way we passed within short distances of villages where they were looting and burning and the next day were overtaken by a runner who told us that the attack on the market had taken place as planned."

"Sunday, August 14th—(6th moon 7th day).—Later particulars were that early Sunday morning 700 men had attacked the market, that the local militia instead of fighting the thieves joined them, and with them fought the local commandant; but the commandant was able to beat them off, the Triads losing 18 men and a few flags. A later letter brings information that the Triads withdrew, but are threatening another attack, and the commandant has sent out asking for immediate reinforcements stating that he fears that his soldiers cannot hold out."

"The official in No-tai gave us repeated assurance that he would protect our property and our lives as long as he was able to do so, and for this purpose he sent soldiers into our compound, who remained there on guard for about a month, and during several nights before we left, and while the outbreak was hourly expected, he had soldiers near us all day, and he himself came at night and kept watch. On leaving we gave the property over into his care, and into that of the headmen of the market, who acknowledged themselves responsible for the same. The local official has done all he could, but having a force of a hundred odd men he will be unable to stand out any length of time, and, unless reinforcements reach him, must give way, and that means that our property must go. Soldiers have been sent to the neighbouring market, but not one man has been sent to No-tai, although we have repeatedly sent out word to the Taotai giving him the facts of the case, and demanding that adequate protection be afforded us in accordance with the Treaty of 1858. In this matter Mr. Butler, British Consul here, has kindly acted for us. It is now, however, deemed advisable that the matter be brought to the attention of the Viceroy, as the officials here will attempt to minimize the trouble in order to save themselves, and they also throw back the responsibility on the Viceroy by saying that they cannot act without orders from Canton, and we are told that in the same way will the Viceroy throw the responsibility on Peking and say that he cannot act without orders from there, so that we are advised that the rebellion should be reported to our U.S. Consul at Canton and also to the Minister at once, and their co-operation secured. May we ask of you then that you will request Consul Bedloe to demand of the Viceroy that, there being a band of thieves near to where our property is located, and threatening it, he will at once send in a force of soldiers sufficient to quell the disturbance and punish the rioters."

"The facts are these: Eight hundred Triads are banded together in and about No-tai. They have twice attacked official troops, neither side scoring any success. The official troops are not sufficient to attack the Triads. The whole country is in sympathy with the Triads and will join them as they see their chances of success increasing. The presence of the official troops has not deterred the Triads from rebelling, but instead their numbers have grown. Five hundred soldiers have gone in from here, but they are coolies who have never borne arms before and cannot be depended upon; over a hundred of them have already deserted.

"We ask you then to appeal to Consul Bedloe to send to Peking asking that our Minister will also push the case and secure at once sufficient protection to our property and ourselves that we may be able to return to our homes and prosecute our work.

"P.S.—Since writing the above we have received information that the Triads are threatening to take our compound now as their base for a fortification. If they do this it means the total destruction of the mission property as it will be necessary for the officials to bombard the place to get them out. The only hope is that the Taotai here will get reinforcements in time to save it. This is unlikely. The officials here seem willing enough and are certainly doing all they can, but they have only 1,000 soldiers and have 2,000 thieves to contend with, and have to look after the whole island of Hainan and the Linchow Peninsula as well, so that unless the Viceroy at Canton can be made to send reinforcements they can do nothing more than they have done. So far they are to be commended for their efforts; but they must be supported by higher authorities. Consul Butler is sending to Consul Bedloe to-day the correspondence that has passed between him and the Taotai. Our thanks are due to Mr. Butler for his kindly and timely assistance. Should the thieves beat back the soldiers, as seems probable, they will work out towards Hoihow, and in that case we may need assistance or protection from a man-of-war, as will the other foreigners in the port."

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

The *Chung Shi Yat Po*, a vernacular journal published at Canton, reports as follows on the suppression of the Kwangsi rebellion:—

As already reported, His Excellency the Viceroy sent troops to suppress the rebellion in Kwangsi and take possession again of those cities and districts which were lost. We have now received advices from our special correspondent saying that the Tsai Wan Po, the officer in command of the troops, had a hot fight with the rebels in Yungyui district for three or four days from the 29th of the 5th moon to the 2nd of 6th moon, and scored a continued success, killing several tens of rebels and capturing about twenty, whom he sent to the headquarters to be beheaded. The rest of the rebels took to flight. Again, on 13th of the 6th moon, the Commandant Cheang Wai-lin led his braves as far as Pak-lao and took seven rebels prisoners, by name Lok Asui and others, who killed the Magistrate Kam Koo, and the concubine, Lee Leong Sz, of the rebel chief Lee Lap-ting, to be tried and sacrificed before the wooden tablet of the deceased Magistrate Kam Koo. On the 19th of the same month the Commandants Cheang and Kong joined their troops together and going towards Taitong village made a strong attack upon the headquarters of the rebels, dividing their army into two divisions and attacking the enemy on his right and left flanks, killing a great many of them, from morning to night. Next day, the 20th, they again led their army to attack Sunghui village, and Ngao-shi-tong village, and other places, and totally destroyed the fortifications and nests of the thieves, and set fire to the jungles where they were hiding. On the 21st again they led their army to Taiyung mountain and to Taisheong village, where they had a fearful struggle with the rebels, of whom they killed and captured over a hundred and seized many arms and much ammunition. On the 22nd they again attacked the rebels in Yeong-

shom village and Pang village, and dispersed them. Altogether killed, wounded, and prisoners numbered several hundred and the rest ran away to the Western hills to hide themselves, but they will soon be destroyed by our great army, and peace will be restored as sure as the west wind that comes in autumn.

Hongkong, 31st August.

From Canton we learn that the Viceroy has prohibited the five Chinese newspapers there to publish any news concerning the Kwangsi rebellion unless the reports are favourable to the Imperial troops. Consequently no reliable news is obtainable. The Viceroy's prohibition seems to have had a prejudicial effect in setting alarmist reports on foot. The natural inference is that the situation must be more serious than has been represented, but it is probably not so serious as present reports would make out. It has been stated that the rebels are within two days' march of Canton, but that is hardly likely, for had it been true a good deal more would have been heard of their approach, and the latest reports from Wuchow do not make mention of any recent movement of the rebels in that quarter. There seems to be no doubt, however, that there is a recrudescence of the rebellion, which was recently reported to have been suppressed.

Large numbers of Chinese soldiers have been sent to quell the rebellion, and the Black Flag chief and his braves are stationed at the North Gate to protect the city of Canton. Besides the Black Flags there are also the Volunteers.

PROCLAMATION BY THE REBEL CHIEF.

The following is a rough translation of a proclamation issued by the leader of the rebellion in the sixth moon (19th July-16th August). The proclamation, our translator states, contains a number of phrases from the Classics which are incorrectly quoted and hardly intelligible:—

"I, Cheung, being appointed by the Almighty to be Commander-in-Chief of the Hung Shung Tong (name of the rebellion) issue this proclamation with a special view to kicking out the barbarians and protecting China. The barbarians being, as is known, the powerful people of Europe, are aiming at the exercise of their tyrannical powers throughout the whole world. Depending on their craftiness they try to find prey on the way. Their greedy desire is to take possession of land everywhere and to seek out all the riches. During the last ten and more years they have done great injury to the people under pretence of carrying on missionary work, and under pretence of carrying on trade have despoiled the people of their wealth. Their cruelty, tyranny, wickedness, and outrageousness have kindled the anger of the gods and cannot be forgiven by Heaven or Earth. They say they are friendly to China, but it is a lie. They violate the treaties and act in such a way as to corrode and eat up China. Their crimes, such as breaking the Temple of Confucius, destroying the images of the sages, forcing the officers to yield to their desires in order to avoid taxation, killing many innocent people, and sending the missionaries to carry on their evil designs, are too numerous to be mentioned and their shame cannot be washed clean by all the water of the West River. It is most painful to say that the stupid officers, beguiling the people at the behest of the foreigners into enslavement, are helping them to carry on their evil work.

"I, Cheung, obeying orders of the Almighty to gather all the braves and heroes together with a special view to seek revenge for the people, to drive away the foreign devils, and to protect China, have assembled over three hundred philosophical scholars, about a thousand military officers, and more than thirty thousand brave soldiers. The twenty-fourth day of the sixth moon has been appointed to raise the standard. We are first to march to Ping Fa and Ta Wong and thence to Tai Ping and Wing On to drive away the foreign devils and protect the Chinese. You, the gentry and people, should take council together to co-operate in driving the foreign devils away immediately. When we pass we will cause no molestation to the people, who should espouse our cause and not obstruct our soldiers.

"Sixth Moon."

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

We (*The Times*) have received from one of our correspondents in China the following, which he believes to be the full text of the Convention signed at Peking for the extension of the territory under British control on the mainland opposite Hongkong:—

Whereas it has for many years past been recognised that an extension of Hongkong territory is necessary for the proper defence and protection of the colony.

It has now been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and China that the limits of British territory shall be enlarged under lease to the extent indicated generally on the annexed map.

The exact boundaries shall be hereafter fixed when proper surveys have been made by officials appointed by the two Governments. The term of this lease shall be ninety-nine years.

It is at the same time agreed that within the city of Kowloon the Chinese officials now stationed there shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with the military requirements for the defence of Hongkong. Within the remainder of the newly-leased territory Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction. Chinese officials and people shall be allowed, as heretofore, to use the road from Kowloon to Hsinan.

It is further agreed that the existing landing-place near Kowloon city shall be reserved for the convenience of Chinese men-of-war, merchant and passenger vessels, which may come and go and lie there at their pleasure; and for the convenience of movement of the officials and people within the city.

When, hereafter, China constructs a railway to the boundary of the Kowloon territory under British control, arrangements shall be discussed.

It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the district included within the extension, and that if land is required for public offices, fortifications, or the like official purposes, it shall be bought at a fair price.

If cases of extradition of criminals occur they shall be dealt with in accordance with the existing treaties between Great Britain and China and the Hongkong Regulations.

The area leased by Great Britain, as shown on the annexed map, includes the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, but it is agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether neutral or otherwise, shall retain the right to use those waters.

The Convention shall come into force on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight being the thirteen day of the fifth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kwang Hsu. It shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four copies in English and four in Chinese) the ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being the twenty-first day of the fourth moon of the twenty-fourth year of Kwang Hsu.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD,
LI HUNG-CHANG, } Members of
HSU TING K'UEI, } Tsung-li Yamén.

REVIEWS.

The Love of a Former Life. A Novel. By CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE, Author of "Tales of Far Cathay," "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc. London: John Long. 1898. MR. HALCOMBE'S China friends will be glad to have the opportunity of perusing another work from his industrious pen. The tale before us is rich in exciting incident, and if the reader can surrender his ordinary every day common sense and give himself up to the hypnotism of Mr. Halcombe's untrammelled imagination his interest in the working out of the plot will be well sustained. In his preface the author quotes two passages on love at first sight, one from Lord Lytton and the other from Sir John Lubbock. The latter says "Love at first sight sounds like an imprudence and yet is almost a revelation. It seems as if we were but renewing the relations of a previous existence." This is

the keynote to Mr. Halcombe's plot. The idea is rather a pretty one for the imagination to toy with in a gentle, tentative kind of way, but dealt with too literally it becomes absurd. Mr. Halcombe says that "we who are now living out a transitory term of existence in this generation may, unknowingly, meet our friends and foes again in the days of long futurity;" but in his tale he is not content to let former acquaintances meet unknowingly; they simply take up matters again in the nineteenth century where they left them in the third. Liello Maximus and Lucina Tullus were a Roman youth and maiden who loved and married. They were Christians and their marriage was celebrated in secret, and a very unchristian kind of prayer used on the occasion is quoted. As the ceremony concludes they are surprised and arrested. Liello is given to the wild beasts and Lucina commits suicide. In the nineteenth century these two beings, bearing different names and moving in different spheres, meet again. They recognise each other almost immediately, find they have been dreaming of each other, have even called each other by the names they bore in their former existence, and Lucina, now Althea, has gone so far as to paint a portrait of her lover from memory. Unfortunately, however, Althea was married before they met, and to Liello's half brother, a gentleman who played the part of a villain in the third century portion of the plot and is intended to bear the same character in the nineteenth, though towards his wife he appears to behave fairly well. Between the half brothers there is jealousy and ill will, and the elder, the husband of Althea, has the younger shipped off under conditions that seem to render his return impossible. Thereupon Althea steals her husband's yacht, taking also a considerable sum of money, and goes after the vessel containing her lover. We must not disclose the development of the plot further, but in taking leave of Mr. Halcombe's book would venture to suggest that the loves of real life furnish ample material for romance, without trying to piece together those of widely separated centuries.

The Silver Christ. By OUIDA. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1898.

THIS is a collection of five short tales, of which the one that gives its title to the book is by no means the best. "Le Selve," the second, is excellent. It is the tale of a woman's unselfish devotion to a man and her noble self-sacrifice for his preservation. The scene is laid in Italy, and the descriptions of the life of the poor are almost revolting in the picture of misery, sordidness, and callousness they present.

The scene of "The Silver Christ" is also laid in Italy and among the poor. A young man falls under the spell of a beautiful but unfeeling girl, who persuades him to rifle his mother's grave in order to recover certain articles of witchcraft that he had buried with her. Arrived at the remote country graveyard at the dead of night he had to climb a high and difficult wall, but "he kicked off his boots, set his toenails in the first crevice in the brick surface, and began to mount with his hands and feet with prehensile agility." Then having found his mother's grave this extraordinary young man dug and dug until "under the rays of the moon the desecrated ground lay, all broken up and heaped and tossed together, as though an earthquake had riven the soil." But he could not find the coffin, which is perhaps hardly singular, for instead of digging downwards, as any one else might have been expected to do, he went on digging a long trench, not knowing he was doing so, until finally he came under the wall of the graveyard, where he unearthed a silver image of the Child Christ. With his he got out of the trench. "The sweet sharp smell of the wet blowing grasses was in his nostrils, and the damp clinging sods were about his feet, dragging at the soles of his boots that was all." Seeing that he had left his boots outside we fail to see how the sods could have dragged at them in the way described. Then again, the image is said to have been as large as a child of one year old, and of solid silver, and yet it seems to have been carried about as easily as if it had been a little netsuki. Ouida, we know, does not stick at trifles, but we should think she can hardly have read over "The Silver Christ"

after writing it or she would have made various alterations to give it an air of greater verisimilitude.

"An Altruist" is the title of another of the tales, which is of the humorous type and decidedly amusing. Wilfred Bertram is a young sprig of the aristocracy who has imbibed notions of altruism and tries to put them into practice, which results in various absurd positions. Incidentally we have a caricature of a Radical society journalist who, unlike Bertram, does not try to translate his principles into practice.

The titles of the other two tales are "A Lemon Tree" and "Toxin."

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion on Thursday afternoon to receive the report and elect office-bearers for the ensuing year. Mr. A. G. Wise (president) occupied the chair, and he was supported by Dr. Lowson (hon. secretary), Messrs. A. Donald (hon. treasurer), Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, G. D. Campbell, and P. A. Cox (committee).

THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The report and accounts were submitted. The report said:—"The accounts which are attached show a balance of \$3,873.32 to the credit of the club on the 13th August, 1898. The list of members, together with the averages for the season, is annexed. Lieut. G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., heads the batting average with 41.9, whilst Lieut. G. Vallings in taking 31 wickets at 15.2 runs each heads the bowling average. Eight scores of over 100 were made, viz:—Lieut. G. D. Campbell, 100 not out, 132 not out; Capt. Dyson, 109; T. N. Howard, 102 not out; Capt. Langhorne, 121; Dr. J. A. Lowson, 163; M. D. Wood, 102 not out and 170. The racquet courts have been in full swing during the year. Both courts, as well as the servants' quarters attached, are in decent repair. They have very nearly paid their own expenses. The invitations sent last year to Shanghai and the Straits Settlements were accepted, and it will be noted that \$1,878.14 were expended in entertaining our guests. The club played 12 matches of which 9 were won and 2 lost. The pavilion is in fairly good repair and the ground, notwithstanding the severe strain put upon it last winter, is in satisfactory condition. The committee regret, as probably will the members, the resignation of their popular and successful secretary, Mr. E. A. Ram. His retirement was made the occasion of a suitable presentation. There are 3.6 members and 164 naval subscribers; in addition, there were 79 absent members. During the year 64 new members were elected and 101 naval subscribers. The Lawn Tennis Championship Cup was won by Lt. H. S. Moberley; the "A" Class Handicap by Lt. H. S. Moberley; the "B" Class Single Handicap by P. J. Wodehouse; the Professional Pairs by Lieuts. Moberley and Campbell; Double Handicap by Captains Langhorne and Simonds; the Veterans' Cup (presented by A. H. Skelton) by T. Sercombe Smith. The Championship Cup for racquets was won by Capt. Simonds, R.A., who defeated Lt. M. Jellicoe in the final. The thanks of the club are due to Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., Capt. Login, and the officers of the Flagship, for their kindness in allowing their band to play during the season; as also to Capt. Chichester and officers of H.M.S. *Immortalite* and to the officers commanding and to the officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment, the King's Own Regiment, and Hongkong Regiment."

The PRESIDENT, on rising to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, said there were one or two remarks he would like to make on the wording of the report. With regard to the reference to the racquet courts, when that was penned the committee were under the impression that it was quite correct, but after it had been written information came to the committee that there were some small defects. Two members of the committee were kind enough to go down and inspect. The result of their inspection was the discovery of some small defects which would take about \$100 to set right. These included broken

chair legs, etc. Racquet playing members would assist the club if when they noticed anything like this they would report to the committee. With regard to the number of matches played, there had been some criticism in the papers on the subject. It was complained that considering the number of members the matches played were very few. That was so, he admitted, but in his opinion the fault rather lay with the playing members. No one there, apart from the secretary and the man who got up the matches, could conceive the trouble there was to get together a team. He had got to go round and round and round and spend a great deal of time and yet many a match fell through. He did not want to disclaim any blame on the part of the committee, but he did say that it was the playing members who were responsible. There had been a great decadence of cricket during the last year or two, but he hoped there would be a revival. It was further complained that they did not give the No. 2 eleven enough opportunities for playing. He believed there were 24 matches in which lists of men who wanted to play were put up in that room and in the hall, and he was certain that the secretary or the man who was getting up the match would be most happy to make use of the services of any second team man who would insert his name in the list. Then there was a suggestion about getting the second team to go down to Happy Valley. This was an excellent suggestion if it could be carried out, but if they could not get two elevens to play on that ground he was perfectly certain they could not get two more elevens to go and play in the Happy Valley. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen had a great many different avocations and amusements, and he could not help thinking that the multiplication of amusements had rather interfered with cricket. (Hear, hear.) But still that was for them to consider. It depended upon them. Where there was a will there was a way. If they would come down to the ground "chop, chop" they would be able to have three-quarters of the day on the ground. The mail closed at eleven, and they might get down by half-past. He did not think there was any good in having matches from Saturday to Monday. If the members would get down at half-past eleven the committee would do their best to give them a game every Saturday. There was one more point. There was an item of \$1,800 in the accounts for expenses of cricket festival. They would remember that they had a meeting at which the wish was expressed that they should behave in no niggardly fashion with their friends and guests. He had been through the accounts, and he could assure them that the item was not a large one. In any case they had the very handsome balance of over \$3,000. There was also an item, "Pension to old man, \$75." He believed the old man was dead now. With regard to the team, they had arranged for a team to go to Shanghai on or about the 20th of this month. In view of that, though the ground according to the rules should not be opened until October, the committee proposed to put up two nets so that the men who were going to Shanghai could practice. He was sorry to hear that some of the members were raising an objection to this, saying that the privilege should be granted to every one, but at present if they opened the ground all round they would absolutely ruin it.

Mr. V. A. CESAR HAWKINS seconded the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Hon. T. SERCOMBE SMITH proposed the re-election of Mr. A. G. Wise as president. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. W. JONES seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by CAPTAIN DAVIES, Dr. Lowson was elected hon. secretary with Mr. P. A. Cox as his assistant.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. A. CHAPMAN, Mr. A. Donald was re-elected hon. treasurer.

Messrs. A. Anderson, T. Sercombe Smith, J. M. Atkinson, G. D. Campbell, and E. A. Ram were elected on the Committee.

THE NAVAL SUBSCRIBERS AND THE HOURS OF PLAY.

Dr. Lowson said there was a point he wished to direct attention to and upon which he wished

to have the opinion of the members. At present the committee had power to make bye laws for the regulation of the play on the ground. He feared, along with a lot more people, that there would be what he might term a naval invasion during the next winter. During the last three or four years the practice of the *bona fide* members of the club had been very seriously disturbed by the naval players. He was under the impression until that day that there was a bye-law which said that naval subscribers should finish play about four o'clock. Mr. Sercombe Smith said he did not remember any such bye-law, and he could not find any, but he (Dr. Lowson) was certain he had seen it somewhere or other. There were a large number of midshipmen now on the station, and even during the last half-year, when they had only a few ships here, the civil members of the club found it difficult to get a few hours' practice. He therefore begged to propose, "That it is the general feeling of this meeting that the committee should pass a bye-law regulating the play of naval subscribers on the ground during the ensuing winter." On the first of October the time for the closing might be 4.30, but in December it should be four o'clock. He did not like to see the ground swamped by midshipmen who only paid \$5 and who could get down practically any time in the afternoon, while the members who had to pay an entrance fee of \$10 and a subscription of \$10 found on going down at about five o'clock for half-an-hour's practice that they could not possibly get it.

Mr. WOODCOCK seconded.

Mr. TOMLIN thought there was such a bye-law in existence as regarded the tennis courts.

The PRESIDENT—There was. I don't know whether it exists at present.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE said Dr. Lowson referred to midshipmen. Many of their naval friends were officers of superior rank. Was it proposed to debar them. They were frequently indebted to them for helping them at their matches.

Dr. LOWSON said he included them all.

Captain DYSON said he had frequently been glad to get some of these young fellows to bowl for him.

Hon. T. SERCOMBE SMITH—The only remark I shall make on this question is that I am given to understand that midshipmen are at their lessons until three or half-past in the afternoon.

The PRESIDENT said that under rule 19 the committee could draw up by-laws regulating the use of practice nets and lawn tennis courts to naval subscribers, but Dr. Lowson wished for an expression of opinion as to whether the committee should do this or not.

Commander RUMSEY questioned whether the resolution was in order, seeing that the committee had power to make by-laws regulating the play on the ground.

Dr. LOWSON said he had seen the midshipmen in town at three o'clock and three thirty, and if they got an hour at four or five nets he thought they had quite enough.

Mr. MORRIS proposed as an amendment that the matter be left with the committee.

This was seconded and carried.

A MEMBER thought it would be better if they had standard boundaries, and suggested that the rules with regard to following on, etc., should be publicly exhibited.

The PRESIDENT thought the best thing to do would be to appoint a sub-committee on which others besides committee-men should sit to consider this question.

The meeting seemed to fall in with this idea.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the President for occupying the chair.

THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

TWO DEATHS.

The excessive heat we have been having recently has resulted in two deaths, both of which were reported to the police on Thursday. One of the victims was Mr. William McClure, an American mining engineer about 35 years of age, who has been staying at the Hongkong Hotel for the last two months. At about half-past seven on Thursday morning he was found lying on the floor of his room, having apparently fallen forward from a chair in which

he had been sitting. The police were informed and Chief Inspector Hanson and Inspector Gidley went down and made arrangements for the removal of the body to the public mortuary. Here it was examined, and heat exhaustion was given as the cause of death.

One of the crew of H.M.S. *Barfleur* died on Thursday from the same cause.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

A GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

A P. & O. BOAT SAVES THE CREW.

The German steamer *Trinidad*, which was on her way from Hamburg to Kiaochau with a cargo of patent fuel for the German war vessels there, has met with the fate predicted for her. She was an old Cunard liner, and the fact that she had seen the best of her days was so apparent that when she was at Singapore the *Singapore Free Press* declared that she would never be able to weather any typhoon in which she might happen to be caught, and this has proved to be the case. Instead of ending her days as a hulk at Kiaochau she lies at the bottom of the Formosa Channel off Turnabout. On Sunday the centre of a typhoon passed over the Formosa Channel to the South of Foochow, and overtook the *Trinidad*, which was utterly unable to withstand the buffeting to which she was subjected. The waves breaking over the vessel the fires were put out, the after house was washed away, and practically all the provisions on board were swept into the sea. The men were at once set to work at the pumps and they were hard at it and completely exhausted, having hardly tasted food in the meantime, when she was sighted at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon by the P. and O. steamer *Rohilla* (Captain S. de Lockyer) exhibiting signals of distress. Her other flags having been lost the American ensign, the Greek Ensign, and the English Pilot Jack were utilised for the purpose. On getting closer those on the *Rohilla* caught sight of a board on the bridge on which the words "Ship full of water" were written. Though there was a very heavy sea at the time a couple of boats (the mail boat and the fourth lifeboat) were lowered from the *Rohilla* and taken alongside the distressed vessel. The whole of the crew—19 in number—and the one passenger were taken aboard, not even the cat being left behind, and safely deposited on the deck of the *Rohilla*, the cat, however, escaping from the boat and meeting with a watery grave in consequence. Every attention was paid to the unfortunate seamen by Captain de Lockyer, who landed his charges in Hongkong on Thursday morning little the worse for their unpleasant experience. While the *Rohilla* was standing by one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers came on the scene and the master asked if he could be of any service, but no further assistance was required. We understand that before the *Rohilla* made her appearance two other vessels had passed but had declined to stop.

The following is Captain de Lockyer's report as to the matter:—"About 5.8 p.m. Aug. 30. Turnabout I. bearing N. 30 W. 7 miles sighted a steamer apparently disabled. Steered towards her, found her out to be steamer *Trinidad* from Hamburg to Kiaochau; she shewed a board on the bridge with "Ship full of water," also American ensign union down at the main, the English pilot jack with a knot in it forward, and the Greek ensign underneath. Stopped ship at 5.30 p.m., lowered mail boat and life boat and sent them alongside. Brought off the entire crew of 20 including one passenger and their effects. Also sent message to the master in the event of his abandoning his ship to take any steps he could to ensure her sinking as she was a danger to navigation. The master on coming on board reported 16 ft. of water in stokehold and engine room, and had before leaving opened sea cocks and removed cover of circulating pumps. Ship would probably not float more than 4 or 5 hours."

THE "LEE YUEN'S" EXPERIENCE.

The *Lee Yuen*, which arrived on Thursday from Chefoo, reports:—"On August 28th, at 2.30 p.m. in lat. 27 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. in a violent typhoon from N.E. There was a heavy cross sea and torrents of rain. On the 29th, at 6 p.m., a steamer without a funnel, supposed to be the *Sin Fokien*, was sighted. The *Lee Yuen* laid

by, but in the darkness of the night and the dense fog the vessel was lost to view. At daylight the vessel was not in sight, and a cruise round the spot failed to discover her whereabouts. On the 30th, at 4.30 p.m., a dismasted junk with signals flying was sighted. The junk wished to be towed to port, but the *Lee Yuen* could not undertake to tow. At 6 p.m., a water-logged junk from Amoy was sighted. Fifteen Chinamen were taken off the junk. During the typhoon the *Lee Yuen* shipped a heavy sea, which did some damage.

CHINESE "TRADERS" AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

ITS EFFECT ON HONGKONG.

A communication from Washington dated July 20th says Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury Department, has made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act and one which will cause a big loss to steamship companies touching at Hongkong. This action was in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, who holds, in effect, that the Exclusion Act applies to all classes of Chinese persons other than those specifically named in the act. The only exceptions therefore are: Officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure. It is estimated that the number of persons hitherto admitted, but hereafter excluded, will aggregate several thousand a year.

The following letter of instructions, based upon the Attorney-General's opinion, has been sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco:—"Referring to your communication of the 11th ultimo in relation to the appeal from your decision rejecting the application of Wong Yook Sun, a Chinese person seeking admission into this country from Canton, China, as a trader, and confirming the telegram sent to you on the 19th inst., you are informed that in an opinion, dated the 15th inst., the Honourable the Attorney-General holds that Chinese persons known as "traders" should not be allowed to land in this country, even though they submit the certificate prescribed by the act approved May 5, 1892, relating to the admission of Chinese. I inclose herewith for your information a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General and invite your particular attention to that portion of it in which he says: It may be stated comprehensively that the result of the whole body of these laws and decisions thereon is to determine that the true theory is not that all Chinese persons may enter this country who are not forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly allowed. You are, therefore, directed to hereafter refuse admission to all Chinese persons whose occupation or station does not clearly indicate that they are members of the exempt class of Chinese as defined by the law, and applications for admission for persons described as salesmen, clerks, buyers, book-keepers, accountants, managers, store-keepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, etc., should be rejected by you.

This reading of the word "merchant" will, as we have before stated, seriously affect the steamship companies touching at Hongkong, and will also reduce the receipts in connection with the Registrar-General's department. Hitherto it has been usual to class as merchants or traders anyone engaged by a firm buying or selling merchandise, whether the owner, manager, or employé other than a labourer.

During the last 11 months 1,324 Chinese have left Hongkong for the United States, and of this number it may be safely assumed that had this ruling been in force not more than a dozen would have been considered eligible. Their passage money at \$100 comes to \$132,400, and in addition \$66,200—\$50 each—has gone into the coffers of the Registrar-General's department. Taking this as the average it may be estimated that the new ruling will mean an annual loss to the steamship companies and the Registrar-General's department of \$132,000 and \$66,000 respectively.

SAD END OF AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

FOUND DEAD AT TO TAI WAN.

On Wednesday morning an enquiry was held at the Magistracy, before Commander Hastings, touching the death of Dan Singh, an Indian constable (No. 746), whose body was found at To Tai Wan on the 17th August.

Dr. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that on August 19th he viewed the body of deceased at the public mortuary. It was in a high state of decomposition. There were no external marks of violence. He removed the stomach and gave it to the Government analyst. He could not say what was the cause of death unless it was drowning. He did not examine the internal organs, decomposition being too far advanced.

Mr. W. E. Crowe, Government Analyst, said that on August 19th he received from Dr. Bell a jar containing the stomach of Dan Singh. It was practically empty, there being only about 20 drops of liquid greatly decomposed in it. Special search was made for opium.

Li Hing, a fisherman living at Shekko, said that about three days before he was sent for to Shaikiwan by the Inspector he saw a strange Indian in his shed at Shekko. He had a white coat on. He talked about fishing. Witness was an opium smoker. He left deceased lying on his bed and went to cook his rice. Whilst he was having his evening meal he saw the Indian come out and walk towards the station at Shekko. He never saw him after this. He had seen him before. He was once stationed at Shekko. One of his names was Singh. The man did not smoke opium while stationed there.

Ko Chi Fu, a fisherman living on board a boat at Tytam, said that on August 16th he was working on the beach at To Tai Wan when an Indian came up to him and offered him a horn box, but he declined it. He left the man on the beach walking about. Witness had to hurry away as a typhoon was coming. The man had on a black coat and white trousers.

Sergeant Withers said that about half-past two on the afternoon of the 17th August, from information received from the previous witness, he went to To Tai Wan for the purpose of arresting deceased on a charge of larceny. The alleged larceny was that of stealing \$16 from the box of an Indian constable at Shekko on the 15th August. Deceased was stationed at the Central. He had been absent several days without leave. Witness entered an uninhabited hut just off the beach at To Tai Wan, and here he found the body of the missing constable lying on some bundles of dry glass. He was dressed in a black alpaca jacket, white cotton shirt, Japanese striped pyjamas, black canvas shoes, and a dark blue turban. Under the head of the corpse was a pair of white drill trousers. He appeared to have been dead some hours. Witness was unable to remove the body to the mortuary that day in consequence of the typhoon, so he covered the body with grass and left it. The next day, on returning with some coolies to remove it, he found it on the beach about 30 yards from the hut naked. Deceased had been in the service eight years. He had been threatened with dismissal.

A verdict of "Found dead" was returned, there being added to the verdict the words, "Nothing before the court to show the cause of death."

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE CANTON VICEROY.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Canton is sending in his resignation in connection with the concession of Kwangchauwan. It is expected that the Governor will take his place.

When the M. M. steamer *Laos* arrived off Socotra on her voyage out, it was discovered that a fire had broken out in one bunker. The vessel was anchored off the island, and in ten hours the fire was extinguished. Another delay had occurred at Djibouti, in receiving Cardiff coals to supplement an inferior kind she had received.—*Times of Ceylon*.

GAMBLING AT TAI WON HO.

A MAN SHOT.

At the Magistracy on Thursday, before Commander Hastings, two men were charged with unlawfully keeping a place for gambling purposes—a hillside on Crown land near Tai Won Ho—and six other men were charged with gambling at the place named.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution by a Chinese constable (P. C. 312) that at half-past 11 on the morning of the 21st August he disguised himself as a stone-cutter and preceded seven other constables similarly disguised to Tai Won Ho, on the Shaikiwan Road. He went towards a hollow in the hillside over which a packing was stretched. He saw one of the defendants, who called out to him "There is gambling there." He went forward and found about 100 men in the hollow. First defendant was putting out a potse box and second defendant was acting as croupier, taking ten per cent. of the winnings. He looked on for about three minutes and then he seized first defendant by the queue with one hand and got hold of the potse box with the other. Immediately afterwards he seized second defendant by the queue. He was assaulted by one of defendants, and the other police officers came to his assistance. First defendant snatched his truncheon and hit him over the head with it. He also struck him on the cheek and left ear. Second defendant freed himself and witness then caught hold of first defendant with both hands. Second defendant snatched witness's revolver from his waist and struck him on the mouth with the muzzle. Witness was pushed on to the ground and kicked by first and second defendants. When he was struggling with them he heard a report, but it was not from his revolver. His revolver was loaded.

Two other constables gave similar evidence.

Inspector Baker corroborated. He said he examined the revolver of the first witness and found that none of the barrels had been discharged. There was no fouling in the barrel. During the scuffle second defendant was shot in the fleshy part of the left leg, and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

First and second defendants were each fined \$75 or three months; fourth defendant was fined \$25, or one month; and the rest were each fined \$5, or 14 days.

Defendants were further charged with assaulting the police when in the execution of their duty. First and second defendants were sentenced to 28 days' hard labour, third defendant was fined \$5, or 14 days, and the rest were each fined \$2, or seven days.

RAUB.

MINING PROGRESS REPORT.

The manager's report on the Raub mines for the five weeks ended 11th August runs as follows:—

MINING.

Raub Hole.—The only work being done in this section is the driving of the main north level. This has been extended 14 feet since the date of my last report. Nothing fresh has yet been cut since we passed through the narrow chute of gold bearing ore at 375 feet in from the crosscut. A winze is being sunk to connect the 120 with the 220 feet level, and is now down about 85 feet. Another winze is being sunk on the chute of ore, and is now down about 40 feet. The ore in the bottom of the winze is small at present but carries good gold. We have still 50 feet to sink before breaking through to the 220 feet level.

Bukit Hitam.—This shaft is now down 95 feet. The ground is now hard black slate. The lode cut in this shaft proves to be from 12 to 15 feet wide, and carries good gold equal to about 3 oz. per ton. The water has eased off a good deal. I shall continue the sinking to 110 feet and then crosscut for the lode.

Bukit Koman.—Main Level (No. 1) North. This has been extended 30 feet, making the total distance north from the crosscut 746 feet. A small crosscut has been driven east 48 feet to prove width of lode. This crosscut is driven through branches of quartz, and quartz leaders the whole of this distance, all of which carries fair gold. This enormous width of crushing stuff has every appearance of extending through

the Bukit Jellie Ketchel Hill. There is a good deal of water coming from this end of the mine. South End, same level.—This end has been extended 20 feet, making a total distance south from the crosscut of 901 feet. This is getting too far to reach the stuff. I propose sinking another main engine shaft 1,100 to 1,200 feet south of the present engine shaft. The new shaft will be Kukit Koman No. 1 south, and will bring us close on to the large swamp at the Sungie Koman. This new shaft I intend equipping with powerful pumping gear, as we are bound to have a lot of water to contend with. Two weeks ago we had a burst of water in the end of the south main level, which was so strong that it carried away about 6 feet of the west side of the main drive near the face. For several days it looked as though the main was going to be swamped as the water rose steadily until it almost reached the top in the bottom level, and within a few inches of the main pump. The water came in at the burst like a young river. By working night and day we managed to give an 8 inch draw lift in the No. 1 level, and so relieve the main pump. This kept the water stationary for several days, when it gradually began to ease off and is now all out. It was a close thing of being swamped, for had the water risen over the bottom level it would have drowned the pump, and been up to the No. 1 level in a few hours. I do not intend driving the south end any further at present. There is no change in the stopes, which look as well as ever. No. 2 level.—I hope to get the men below again in this level to-morrow.

Bukit Jellis.—The shaft is now down a total depth of 325 feet, leaving 25 feet still to sink before we are down the required depth to open out for the No. 4 level. This is as deep as we intend sinking for the present, and then start to drive the different levels to develop the mine. At present the shaft is being sunk all in quartz in which a little gold can be seen.

BATTERY.

This has been kept continually at work for the past five weeks. On Monday, the 8th instant, we had the usual rough clean up for the past five weeks, when 1,393 tons of ore yielded 3,213 oz. amalgam. The following are the proportions crushed from the different mines, viz:—

Raub Hole 34 tons, Bukit Hitam 3, and Bukit Koman 1,356. Total 1,393 tons.

Crushing was resumed at 7 p.m. same evening. Unless we get rain shortly we shall require to stop for want of water; as it is at present we have only enough water to run 15 head of stamps.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

This work is proceeding very slowly owing to the large amount of sickness both amongst the Europeans and coolies employed on the work, two of the former having to go away for a trip, being completely prostrate with fever. The place has got such an evil reputation amongst the coolies that it is difficult to get them to go there at all.

NEW BATTERY.

All the surveys for this are now completed and a contract for the earthwork on the railway deviating to the site of the new mill is given out. The whole of the machinery for the new mill is now at Klang or Kwakakub, and about 26 cart loads had arrived at Raub.

WM. BIBBY.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following report has been received from the manager at the mines, per *Tokio Maru*:—

Great Eastern Mine.—The drive on the reef north has been extended 12 feet, making a total distance of 38 feet. We shall cut the junction mentioned in my last now very soon, as the reef is getting wider. We expect to be in clean quartz in a few feet. The gold value of the lode is the same.

Zulu Main shaft.—The shaft has been sunk to 153 feet, and after the sinking of the usual well-hole, we shall start driving on the reef north and south. The reef is as rich as ever, and the gold can be seen freely.

Rise and Shine.—The contractors have put the shaft down 13 feet, making a total depth

of 93 feet 6 inches from the old brace. The ground is good for sinking and we shall soon reach the required depth.

Bank of England.—The contractors have sunk this shaft a further depth of 7 feet, making a total depth of 72 feet from the old brace. Through cutting a floor we had an inrush of water, just like at the other mines, but it does not interfere with the progress of the work. This floor might alter the course of the reef a little, but it is too early yet to form an opinion. We continue to raise good stone.

Caledonian Mine.—The drive for the reef has been extended to 48 feet and we expect to cut it at any time now.

Dam.—The water is rising steadily.

Surface Work.—The timber for the office has arrived in Woodstock and we shall commence with the erection next week.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE "TAMAR" CUP.

The attention of members during August was centred on the above cup, kindly presented for competition by Commodore Holland, A.D.C., Com. Taylor, R.N., and Lieut. Plumer, R.N., under conditions given below. A great deal of interest was shown, and in spite of the great heat prevailing during most of the month, and the not too easy state of the links, a good many members steadily strove for possession of the prize.

During the last week the name of the winner was fairly thought to rest between two players, and, as results proved, this opinion was correct. The winner is the youngest member, and he is congratulated on securing the cup with a good return after a residence in the colony of about three months. He plays in good style (if a little professional), is very keen on the game, has evidently had the advantage of good teaching, and we quite expect to see him at no distant date returning even better scores. His 9 hole rounds ranged between 43 and 49, and his last card marked him 5 up on the "Colonel."

The best round of the meeting was played by Dr. Lowson, and was as follows:—5 5 4 2 5 5 3 5=39; 5 5 5 3 2 6 5 5 5=41.

Prior to the competition it had been decided by the Green Committee to increase the scratch score at the third and twelfth holes from 4 to 5, thus making the scratch for the green 84 in place of 82. New local bye-laws for both match and medal play had also been drawn up by the Committee and have apparently worked well during the month in which they have been in force.

The conditions laid down by the donors of the cup were:—Best average of four rounds of 18 holes against bogey; match play under full handicaps (i.e., medal); handicaps limited to 15, and all handicaps over 15 to be reduced to the limit. Competition open to all; players to enter as often as they please; special cards to be taken, signed as usual, and returned each day after play, the last round to be played by 31st August.

The following are the returns sent in by members who fulfilled all the conditions of the competition; the figures in brackets denote the strokes allowed for the four rounds:—

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	(44)	10	up
Mr. A. J. McClure	(52)	7	
Dr. J. A. Lowson	(owe 4)	1	down
Mr. W. A. L. Lethbridge K.O.R.	(44)	1	
Mr. P. de C. Morriss	(32)	2	
Mr. H. Pinkney	(32)	5	
Mr. E. F. Mackay	(60)	8	
Mr. G. Stewart	(12)	10	
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	(32)	10	
Mr. W. Taylor	(40)	12	
Capt. R. M. Rumsey, R. N.	(32)	15	
Mr. W. J. Saunders	(44)	19	
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	(60)	20	
Mr. C. A. Tomes	(32)	20	
Mr. C. W. Spriggs	(60)	27	

Twenty-four members returned in all 101 cards out of 278 issued.

CAPTAIN'S CUP FOR SEPTEMBER.

This monthly cup will be played for between the 10th and 12th inst.

The German steamer *Crefeld* arrived at Shanghai, from Hamburg, on the 23rd August, with about 500 German troops for Kiaochau on board and was to leave for that port on the 27th as soon as she had taken in coal and stores.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

BELILIOS PRIZE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Some of your readers may still remember that the last Belilios Prize Examination took place in December, 1894, and the results were duly published two or three months later, but up till now nothing has been heard of the prizes. Where are the prizes and why have they not been distributed? Perhaps somebody will be kind enough to solve the riddle—for it cannot be anything else but a riddle—by answering the above questions through your popular paper. The above subject has been to me, for some time past, indeed

A RIDDLE.

Amoy, 29th August, 1898.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

The Foreign Office has issued as a Parliamentary paper (China No. 2, 1898) a despatch dated February 20th last from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, forwarding copies of the Notes exchanged with the Chinese Government respecting the non-alienation of the Yangtze region.

SIR C. MACDONALD TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Peking, 20th February, 1898.

At my interview with the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen on the 9th inst. I produced a draft of the Note I intended addressing to them with regard to non-alienation of the Yangtze region. This was accepted with little demur, with the insertion of the words "now entirely hers," which, as recording an undeniable fact, I agreed to put in. Copies of the Notes subsequently exchanged are enclosed.

SIR C. MACDONALD TO THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

Peking, 9th February, 1898.

MM. les Ministres.—Your Highnesses and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention in Chinese possession of the Yangtze region, now entirely hers, as providing security for the free course and development of trade.

I shall be glad to be in a position to communicate to Her Majesty's Government a definite assurance that China will never alienate any territory in the provinces adjoining the Yangtze to any other Power, whether under lease, mortgage, or any other designation. Such an assurance is in full harmony with the observations made to me by Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies.—I avail, &c., Claude M. Macdonald.

THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN TO SIR C. MACDONALD.

Kuang Hsi, 24th year, 1st moon, 21st day (February 11, 1898).

The Yamen have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the British Minister's despatch of February 9, stating that the Yamen had more than intimated to him that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention in Chinese possession of the Yangtze region, now entirely hers, as providing security for the free course and development of trade. The British Minister would be glad to be in a position to communicate to Her Majesty's Government a definite assurance that China would never alienate (any territory) in the provinces adjoining the Yangtze to any other Power, whether under lease, mortgage, or any other designation. The Yamen have to observe that the Yangtze region is of the greatest importance as concerning the whole position (or interests) of China, and it is out of the question that territory (in it) should be mortgaged, leased, or ceded to another Power. Since Her Britannic Majesty's Government has expressed its interest (or anxiety) it is the duty of the Yamen to address this Note to the British Minister for communication to his Government.—I beg avail themselves, &c.

FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

THE MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Shanghai, 23rd August.

A brilliant blaze last night in the south-west shortly after eight denoted a fire near the West Gate of the City, and before half-past eight Mr. Goodnow, U.S. Consul-General, received a note from one of the ladies at the Bridgman School announcing that the Margaret Williamson Hospital was on fire. Dr. Reifsnyder being in Japan and her assistants at Kuling, the hospital is closed and there was no one on the premises but a boy and a coolie, while in the whole cluster of missionary buildings surrounding the hospital there are only two foreigners at the present time, Miss Kelly and Miss Irvine. Mr. Goodnow went at once to the fire, and on arriving found the main building in flames. The hospital consists of two blocks, one fronting the road, the main building, and one behind, the two being joined by a corridor. Soon after Mr. Goodnow's arrival, there being only one other foreign man and the two missionary ladies above-named on the scene, a number of Chinese fire brigades arrived under the command of the city magistrate. Under Mr. Goodnow's direction they worked with a will with their hand pumps, from the roof of the corridor, and succeeded in practically saving the rear building, but the main building was totally destroyed. It is understood that it was insured. The hospital safe was saved, but nothing can be known as to its contents until Dr. Reifsnyder has been communicated with. There was fortunately very little wind, and what there was blew away from the rear building and towards the road. The origin of the fire is at present uncertain. Great praise is due to the Chinese fire brigades for their exertions under the valuable direction of Mr. Goodnow.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

An Imperial edict of the 19th instant states as follows: Following upon our edict abolishing for ever the use of *wenchang* essays and substituting instead practical essays on modern up-to-date subjects, thereby doing away, for good, with the hollow, useless, and unpractical methods of an obsolete age, we gave our consent to the recommendations of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Governor Chen Pao-shen of Hunan suggesting definite regulations for the government of future literary examinations. We now hereby further decree that the Emperor himself shall hereafter be present at the Palace examinations of new Doctors and give out the themes to be written upon, as these examinations are the most important of all, being the final test of the capabilities of candidates for official preferment. On the other hand the Palace examinations before us to test fine penmanship shall be abolished, as calligraphy is but an empty accomplishment.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHINA AND KOREA.

In reference to the appointment of a Chinese Minister to Korea, and a Korean Minister to Peking, it is stated that the wording of the Chinese Minister's credentials to the Emperor of Korea was that of a superior to an inferior State, and called forth a remonstrance from the Emperor of Korea, who reminded his Celestial brother that they were now on a footing of equality. The credentials have been, we understand, accordingly altered to suit delicate susceptibilities.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

RUSSO-CHINESE COURTESIES AT KIRIN.

The Russians recently invited all the leading Chinese officials in Kirin to a theatrical entertainment which was much appreciated. Officialdom in Kirin has since returned the compliment by inviting Russian officials to a Chinese dramatic display lasting all day, and carried out on the most approved Celestial lines, which was largely attended by the subjects of the Czar. This shows that social machinery in Kirin is running on nicely oiled wheels. What a happy hunting ground for brotherly love Kirin must be!—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

THE NINGPO JOSS HOUSE DIS- PUTE AT SHANGHAI.

PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

We understand that the discussions in Peking between the French Minister and the Tsungli-yamen respecting the recent troubles in the French Concession over the Ningpo Joss House, are approaching their final stages, and that a settlement is now in sight. The proposed terms of the agreement are naturally kept a profound secret, as have been the rest of the negotiations; but we believe that the French will give up all their claims to the Joss House and Cemetery in return for a large extension of the existing Concession to Siewai in one direction, and to the line of the proposed boundary extension of the English Settlement on the north side.—*China Gazette.*

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AND THE NORTHERN RAILWAY LOAN.

From information which has reached us from a most reliable source, Renter appears to have been all wrong in his recent telegram about the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank being put out of the field over the Newchwang-Sanhai-kwan railway loan, by China's acceding to the terms of the proposed Russian loan, for at the present moment negotiations are still actively in progress in Peking respecting the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's loan. So that the widespread belief that Great Britain had finally abandoned that important point in face of Russian opposition seems to be unfounded, though Mr. Balfour appears to have coincided in that view in his late speech in the House of Commons.—*China Gazette.*

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

RUMOURED LOAN BY THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

According to the vernacular papers, two foreign loans are being negotiated with great secrecy. One is by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which proposes to raise a loan of 10 million yen and then reduce its capital from 22 million yen to 12 million yen, with a view to improving the standing of its shares. Mr. Kondo, the president, is said to be negotiating with a foreign firm in this matter. The other loan of which mention is made is an attempt by the One Hundredth Bank to borrow 100 million yen from German financiers, with a view to advancing the money to railway companies and other industrial businesses. Mr. Ikeda, the manager of the Bank, is said to be conducting the negotiations. Nothing is said as to the security offered.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

A CAPTIVE FRENCH PRIEST.

Shanghai, 22nd August.

A telegram has been received here from Chungking, Szechuen, concerning Father Henry, the French Priest of the Missions Etrangères, whose station was recently destroyed and whose native assistant priest was murdered by Kiang-poh men. The message states that the reverend gentleman, although still a prisoner of the rebels, was perfectly safe. He is allowed to occasionally go out by day, but is then always strictly watched, and at night is locked up. The rebels demand a very heavy ransom ere they will release him. He states that he is very well treated indeed, except in the matter of personal liberty. Negotiations for his release are in progress, but they are necessarily of a very delicate nature.—*Mercury.*

PROGRESS AT KIAOCHAU.

Shanghai, 25th August.

We hear on the authority of a gentleman who has paid a visit of some days' duration to the new German naval station at Kiaochau, that beyond the erection of a few very jerry-built structures for the accommodation of the force of occupation, no progress has been made in the public works of that place since it fell into the hands of the Germans,—now getting well on for a year ago. Things are just as they were when Admiral von Diederichs landed his first

boat-load of sailors and chased the Chinese garrison out. No foreign building have been put up, except a small, plainly constructed house for the German Bank, and very little sign of any business is visible. Whatever trade there is at the place does not fall into the hands of the two or three German merchants who have opened agencies there, but is given almost exclusively to Chinese by the Naval and Military authorities, whose weakness for the pigtailed trader furnishes a matter of unpleasant comment by the half-dozen civilians who hang about Kiaochau. No work is yet begun in the harbour, and it is the general opinion that nothing can be done before a mole or breakwater is constructed; and as this work is estimated to cost anything between three million and five million pounds sterling, it does not seem likely to be rapidly taken in hand. Considering the flourish of trumpets that followed the acquisition of Kiaochau by the Germans, and the high hopes held out of its rapid development as a great trade centre, that was going to knock Hongkong, Shanghai, and all the rest of the ports into a cocked hat, we must confess that the expectations we were urged to form of the place have not been realised. No trade beyond the mere supply of the German marines and sailors has gravitated in its direction, and at present it looks as if the new port would turn out a dismal failure, unless the German authorities in Berlin make up their minds to find the money to tackle the extensive works required in earnest. At present all is in a hopeless muddle.—*China Gazette.*

HONGKONG CLUB-HOUSE.

SOME HINTS FOR SINGAPORE.

Writing to the *Straits Times* from the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang on the 10th August, Mr. Arnot Reid says:—As we are fast in the shallows here, unable even to get to Woosung—unable even to deliver the mail within P. & O. contract time—and as grumbling at typhoons and pilots palls after a while, I ask leave to pass the time by writing a few words in praise of the Hongkong Club. Six years ago, on my way to London by America, I wrote that the Club of Shanghai was worthy to rank with the palaces of Pall Mall. How then shall I find a comparison to illustrate the newer glories of the Club-house at Hongkong? From basement to roof-tree, the new Club-house seems all that could be desired. In beauty of situation I know of none other so happily placed. In luxury of space, of opportunity for companionship, and of facility for solitude, it would not be possible to surpass the merits of Hongkong's Club-house. If it were bigger it would, in proportion to the membership, seem desolate. If it were smaller, it would lack the sense of elbow-room that is desirable even in a crowd. The lighting arrangements—whether by day or night—are particularly happy, giving neither the blaze of light that would suggest a café nor the sombreness that tends to melancholy. The library and the reading-room are exactly as they should be—airy but not draughty, well lighted but not in a glare. The bed-rooms are excellent. While I hope I am one of the last persons to encourage the vice of "local patriotism," yet I must admit that it might be a desirable thing to get a series of good photographs of the Hongkong Club-house and exhibit them in the Singapore Club. I am conscious that many of the conditions of life in Singapore—the wide area covered by the residential town, and the absence of a cold season—tend to make club-life of less importance in Singapore, than in the northern ports. Yet, on the other hand, the growth of Singapore and the increasing greatness of the Malay States make it doubtful whether we should much longer be content with a club-house that was sufficient for its day but whose day seems to be passing. It may be, perhaps, that no one is eager to have in Singapore a club-house whose luxuries might tempt men from their suburban homes. Or, more probably, it may be that, till some accident drives Singapore to pull down its present club-house the need for a better will remain unconsidered. Meanwhile, I seek leave to note that, in a course of travel that has led me to see the best clubs of Europe, America, and Asia, I have seen no finer, no more comfortable club-house than that of Hongkong.

BIG ROBBERY ON BOARD A CRUISER.

A DESTROYER IN PURSUIT.

By the last batch of newspapers received from Hongkong this reference to a rather mysterious incident appears:—

"The *Chinzei* states that a sum of money was stolen from one of the safes on H.M.S. *Narcissus* when she was about to leave here for Kobe a few days ago. The robbery was, the paper also states, committed by forcing the locks of the safe. No clue to the thieves has as yet been obtained. The money stolen is reported to be upwards of 10,000 yen.—We doubt if the above is authentic, for had the robbery in question occurred, the naval authorities would at once have notified the British Consulate, and from enquiries made at the latter place we learn that no information of the above nature has been received there.—*Nagasaki Press.*"

From private information we since hear that such an incident did take place, though there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether it referred to the *Narcissus* or the *Centurion*. Any way a party of four men, blue-jackets or marines, did get into the strong-room and cleared out of the ship with a large sum of money. It was discovered by and by that the missing men had got away on a Japanese steamer for Yokohama. The torpedo boat destroyer *Whiting* was ordered at once to get up steam and proceed in chase; with the result that eventually the Japanese steamer was sighted and quickly overhauled, and the men wanted were taken out of her and back to the cruiser. The money, we presume, was also recovered.—*Singapore Free Press.*

THE "PRINZ HEINRICH" IN A TYPHOON.

Singapore, 23rd August.

The homeward bound German mail *Prinz Heinrich* came in this morning from Hongkong, having on board the late Governor General of the Philippines, his wife and family, passengers from Hongkong for Madrid via Genoa. After leaving Hongkong the *Prinz Heinrich* fell in with a typhoon and experienced very rough weather and high seas. The mail sailed from Hongkong on the morning of the 17th inst., after the typhoon ball had been hoisted, but it was expected that she would be able to steer clear of the centre of the typhoon. This, however, did not prove to be the case, and after passing Gap Rock the wind freshened into a gale and the barometer fell rapidly. At four o'clock the vessel was hove to, as it was seen that they were right in the track of the typhoon, the wind increasing in violence until it reached the maximum of 12 as registered by the Beaufort scale, and the barometer reaching its lowest point, viz., 739.5 m.m. The storm lasted for about ten hours, during which time the ship behaved well, although she rolled considerably and her decks, high as they are, were constantly awash. The only accidents occurred to one of the stewards, who suffered from the fall of a lamp, and to the wife of Governor General Augustin, who was thrown violently to the deck and broke her arm. The damage done to the ship did not prove very considerable, however. Several of the ventilators were damaged and a number of the stanchions in the cargo holds broken, the cargo shifting about a good deal. The boiler-room was also swamped, and the steam steering gear went wrong, the vessel drifting about for some time, although in no danger, until a full supply of steam could be obtained. Meanwhile the necessary repairs had been effected to the steering gear, and the vessel continued her journey to Singapore without further incident. The vessel, however, was further delayed by adverse currents and an indifferent supply of coal.—*Free Press.*

The latest Bunder is that the Committee of the Shanghai Club propose to divide off the bar, which is 40 feet in length, as follows:—12 feet for the Quartier Latin, 12 feet for the House Burghers, 12 feet for the Slavonic Element, and what is left for the English-speaking races. Of course, it is an international club.—*N. C. Daily News.*

POSSESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

As our readers may recollect, it was on the 10th of February, 1763, that the Treaty of Paris was signed, which brought the Seven Years' War to a close. By a clause in the treaty, all conquests made in any part of the world during the negotiations were to be given up, and this involved the cession of the Philippines and the Havana by the British, who had captured both groups, shortly before the above date and during the time occupied by the negotiations. It is curious to note that the second capture of the Philippines by Anglo-Saxons should have occurred in somewhat similar circumstances, though probably there is no such clause as that referred to in the existing peace protocol. Yet, as the peace protocol between Spain and the United States was signed on Friday, and the surrender of Manila did not take place until the next day, there would not seem to be a shadow of doubt about the invalidity of the surrender, or, at all events, about the right of Spain to obtain the withdrawal of the Americans. Of course, the proprietorship will be decided definitely during the further peace negotiations, but the decision should be arrived at only with Spain as the State in possession of these islands. The Americans, however, may not be so complaisant as the British in such matters, and may decline to move, in which case we shall be curious to note who will dare to back up Spain and try to turn out her enemy.—*Peking Gazette.*

SWATOW.

CRICKET.—H.M.S. "PEACOCK" V. CUSTOMS.

A good afternoon's sport was arranged on the 24th by the members of the Customs Staff here, who took the opportunity of inviting H.M.S. *Peacock* to play a cricket match after her arrival at this port. A cool breeze prevailed, though the sun was intensely hot. The *Peacock* won the toss and had first innings. They played well, with 89 as their total score, Lieuts. Jellicoe and Jordan scoring 45 and 19 respectively.

Swatow's team were playing at a disadvantage owing to the absence of one or two of their best bowlers, the result being that the *Peacock* won easily. Swatow's total score stood at 48, Messrs. O. Sullivan, Winny, and Tipp making the highest scores.

The match was witnessed by a number of spectators, including several ladies. The British and German Consuls, the commander of the *Peacock* and Dr. Cantlie were among those present. The teams were as under:—

H.M.S. "PEACOCK."	SWATOW.
Lt. Jellicoe	Mr. Lanning
Lt. Jordan	Mr. O. Sullivan
Bowler	Mr. Williams
Toms	Mr. Winny
Johnstone	Mr. Tipp
Cook	Mr. Kallor
Cause	Mr. Dawson
Moist	Commissioner Lay
Cove	Mr. Slade
Tozer	Mr. Hemlin
Flowers	Rev. Steel, M.A.

Dr. McBain, of H.M.S. *Peacock*, and Mr. J. Barry, from Hongkong, took the respective scores.

NEWCHWANG.

15th August.

The Russians have about 25,000 soldiers between Newchwang and Port Arthur. They have landed over a hundred new big guns at Port Arthur and are building up forts, etc., very quickly. A large number of Chinese and Russians are at work on the forts, wharves, etc., at both Port Arthur and Talienwan, whilst the dock at Port Arthur has been enlarged. I saw over two hundred men making canvas tents for the men who have not got houses. Wherever one goes now one finds Russian soldiers all over the country, both on the main road and inland, and surveying for the railway is going on in various places. When the railway is completed Russia, to judge by all appearances, will make another important step forward. They have about thirteen men-of-war now guarding their new acquisitions between Port Arthur and Talienwan.

16th August.

Amongst other arrivals at this port I have to notice the Japanese steamer *Seitoku Maru* from Muroran with a quantity of railway sleepers. This is the first instalment, as I understand, of the plant for the Russian Railway Concession. The vessel arrived last Sunday, the 14th inst., and the managers of the railway, Messrs. Guirelmann and Titoff, were very anxious to have the cargo discharged at once, but I suppose the holiness of the day did not allow such extraordinary privileges even to the representatives of the omnipotent Czar.

It is necessary to record that on the following day the *Seitoku Maru* steamed to the east of this port and is now discharging her cargo about two miles outside the limits of the port at a place called Takuantun, where a *locale* has been fixed upon by the managing engineers. Far be it from me to object to what, under the circumstances, appears to be a privilege necessary to the circumstances of the case, for it is only reasonable that those who have received concessions for the building of railways should be allowed to land the material at the most convenient spot; but I would ask whether the great privilege of a steamer proceeding to, and discharging at a place not allowed by treaty has been granted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, or whether "French leave" has just been taken by the Russian authorities. I hear that when the Commissioner of Customs naturally demurred at allowing a Japanese steamer to discharge outside the limits prescribed by treaty, telegraphic communication at once took place with the Russian Minister at Peking and this gentleman simply replied: "Do what is necessary, with or without permission, and throw all responsibility upon me." Don't you think this is rather "tall" or do you suppose the Russian Minister induced the I. G. to authorise his subordinate to do what was asked?

I would ask another question. Is this privilege to be taken as a precedent, and will Britishers or other nationalities be allowed to land cargo at other places than within the limits of the port? I presume there can be no question about this, in view of the clause in the last treaties generally known as the "Favoured Nation" clause.

Why not make Takuantun a treaty port or extend the limits of the port of Newchwang as far as may be required?

I learn that a rather serious accident occurred yesterday in an attempt to discharge a launch weighing some 30 tons from the steamer *Hangchow*. The mast supporting the derrick gave way, causing the death of five natives, the launch being more or less damaged.—*N. Daily News* correspondent.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

It is reported from reliable sources that the request of Viceroy Pan Chung-lin, who memorialised the Throne some days ago asking to be allowed to resign his viceroyship on account of his long illness has been granted. It is further stated that Chan Po-jun, Governor of Hunan, has been appointed to be his successor, also that Governor Hu Tsau-wai has applied to the Peking Government for leave on account of sickness.

The remains of the Tartar General, who died on the 27th August, were coffined on the following day in the presence of the Viceroy, the Governor, and all the other officers high and low. The senior assistant Tartar General, Hing Chuen, has received telegraphic instructions from the Peking Government to act as Tartar General.

The Superintendent of Customs, who arrived at Hongkong by the *Kwang Lee* on the 28th August, arrived in Canton on the 29th by the gunboat *Kwong King*, which was despatched to Hongkong to receive him. The 9th September has been appointed for his taking over the seal.

The junks and the maling boats are going on strike against the allowing of steam launches on the inland waters.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 26th August saying:—"As the Throne is aiming at new methods of ruling, the establishing of colleges, encouraging commerce, opening mines, and the building of railways, the Tartar Gen-

erals, Viceroys, and Governors of different provinces have been instructed to make reports concerning these undertakings. The Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors, who ought to know that the Throne is earnestly desirous of reformation, should be more prompt in the execution of this duty, so as to prove themselves worthy of their appointments. Still these officers of the different provinces, sticking to the old ways, are too slow to move, and though they have been strictly ordered to be prompt and strict they are still in the white goose chase. Liu Kun-yi and Tan Chung-lin, Viceroys of the Two Kiangs and Two Kwangs, who were ordered to carry on such works in the last fifth or sixth moon, have as yet made no reports concerning these undertakings. Liu Kun-yi has been repeatedly wired to to the same effect, in reply to which he makes up the excuse that he has not yet received any written order from the Board concerned. Tan Chung-lin has hitherto made no reply whatever to the said Imperial order and has wholly laid the order aside. These two Viceroys, having accepted great Imperial bounties and holding important offices for so long a time are still as lazy as ever. What then must be our expectation of others? If they remain obsolete and slow they will be severely dealt with. Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, should execute all the works ordered by the Throne more promptly, as Chihli is not far away from the Throne, and he should report to the Throne occasionally as to how the works have been done. All the other Viceroys and Governors of different provinces should wake up and execute the Imperial orders without delay, as procrastination will bring calamity upon them.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 26th August.

I hear that a syndicate is being formed for the rebuilding of San Domingo Market, which was burnt down some years ago. I believe, however, the movement is only a farce being played in view of the approaching Leal Senado election.

Complaints of inattention at the Post Office here are rife, especially on the part of ladies, who say that instead of being attended to promptly when they have occasion to go there they are often kept waiting fifteen or twenty minutes. This shows great impoliteness on the part of the staff, but I am sure the Postmaster cannot be aware of the existence of ground of complaint.

New regulations for the control of houses of ill fame have been published in a supplement to the *Boletim Oficial*, and the effect has been that the inmates have taken fright, many have left for Canton, Hongkong, and other places, and a number of the houses have been closed. There is nothing in the regulations to justify this alarm, which must be due either to the rules having been badly explained on to some ill-disposed person trying to make squeezes.

HONGKONG.

There were 1,767 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 180 were Europeans.

The U.S.S. *Raleigh* arrived from Manila on Sunday evening and went into dock next morning.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart left on 31st Aug. by the *Empress of India* for England to make his report to the home Government on the Kowloon extension.

We hear that the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League proposes to entertain Lord Charles Beresford at a banquet during his stay in Hongkong. The banquet will probably be given on the 30th September.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., who has been ill for some time and has not been able to attend to his professional duties, was well enough on Tuesday to appear at the Supreme Court.

We are informed by Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, General Managers of the Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited, that they have received a telegram from the mine to the effect that a crushing of 650 tons from the Eureka Mine has realized 7 dwts. 10 grs. Value about £825.

At the Magistracy on 26th Aug. a coolie was fined \$5 for assaulting another coolie. During the hearing of the case he made use of the word "barbarian," for which offence Commander Hastings fined him another \$5.

A Chinese junk owner who was charged with keeping a number of pigs on board his junk in such a manner as to cause them needless pain was fined \$26—\$2 each pig—by Commander Hastings at the Magistracy on 26th August.

On Monday afternoon one lot of Crown land situate in Morrison Hill Road was sold by auction for \$1,775, which is \$25 above the upset price. The lot contains 5,000 square feet. The annual rent is \$62 and the term 99 years.

Telegraphic communication with Panay (Iloilo), Negros, and Cebu has been re-established, but it is notified that telegrams for places in Luzon, other than Manila, cannot at present be accepted. This looks as though the insurgents were keeping the country disturbed.

A. M. P. Remedios occupies the first floor at No. 22, Hollywood Road. The top floor is tenanted by a Chinaman, who kept his neighbour awake the other evening by beating gongs from eight at night to 4.30 the following morning. He was proceeded against for creating a nuisance, and Commander Hastings fined him \$15 or six weeks.

Mr. Sydney H. Morse's farewell concert at the St. Andrew's Hall on Wednesday evening was certainly one of the most successful of the series. The attendance was good and the programme was gone through in a manner calculated to satisfy the most critical. The interest in the concert was enhanced by the fact that it was the occasion of Mrs. W. W. Campbell making her debut here. She joined Mr. Morse in the duet "Maying" and subsequently sang "Waiting." She made a most favourable impression upon her auditors, and the announcement of her next appearance in public will be received with pleasure. Mr. Morse was also assisted by Mr. C. H. Grace, Mr. A. C. Van Nierop, Mr. C. Lammert, and Mr. S. H. Somerton, vocalists; Mrs. J. H. Bathgate and Mr. Emil Danenberg, pianists; and Mr. W. Muskett, elocutionist.

The dramatic company connected with H.M.S. *Powerful* gave a capital entertainment at the Kowloon Docks on Monday evening. A good number of the residents on this side of the water crossed over in the dock launch, kindly placed at their disposal, and the crews of the *Raleigh* and *Olympia* were well represented. The *Powerful's* band played selections before the programme opened and during the interval, Bandmaster Schofield conducting. Mr. Rea was at the piano. He set the ball rolling with an overture on the piano, introducing the second part of the programme in a similar manner. Part one was miscellaneous in character, and all who attended will agree with us that every item was a success. Groves and Holland gave a skilful exhibition of Italian sword exercise and a no less skilful exhibition of loose play with Italian swords. Groves also appeared alone in an exhibition of club exercise. An exhibition of scientific boxing by Wise and Duggan was much appreciated by the male portion of the audience. The singing, both the comic and sentimental, took immensely, every song being encored. J. Walters sang "Stuttering sweethearts" and "Tar of the Queen," R. Atlee "At my time of life" and "Couldn't help it—had to," and Bowes and Crystal appeared as the two Macs. The stump oration of J. Compton was admirable. He took as his text the first verse of the nursery rhyme "Old Mother Hubbard," dividing it and enlarging upon it in the most approved clerical style. The entertainment concluded with the farce "Leave it to me," in which the characters and their representatives were as follow:—A. R. Easy (a superstitious old gentleman), J. Compton L.S.W.; Adolphus Courtley (in love with Amelia), S. Sadler, C. Mate; Joe Sprouts (a costermonger, afterward disguised as Dr. De-Blinko), Mr. Sims, Guur; Mr. Quince (a matter-of-fact old gentleman), A. J. Lintern, S. Corpl.; Amelia Easy (daughter of Mr. Easy), J. Saunders (Ord.); Susan Muggins (in love with Joe), W. Haynes, A.B. Lient Streetfield acted as manager, Mr. W. Sims as stage manager, and Mr. Lintern as secretary. At the close the American men-of-war men called for three cheers for the *Powerful*, a call which was heartily responded to.

A Japanese employed in a lodging house at 9, Upper Lascar Row, died in the Government Civil Hospital from injuries received the day before. He had got out of the window for the purpose of sweeping the sunshade over the front door when he missed his hold and fell, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Hospital and, as stated before, died on Friday morning.

A the Magistracy on 30th Aug. a seaman named Henry Willis charged a Chinaman with stealing 95 cents. P. C. Garrod was standing under a verandah at the bottom of Jubilee Street at about two o'clock on Tuesday morning when he saw a lighted match among a lot of baskets. He ran across the street to see what was the matter and found defendant with his hand in complainant's pocket. Complainant was dead drunk. His pockets were turned out. Defendant ran away. The constable chased him for ten minutes, when he caught him and found 95 cents in his pocket. Defendant was sentenced to 42 days' hard labour.

The concert given by Mr. T. V. Twinning at the Peak Hotel on Thursday evening was honoured by the presence of His Excellency Major-General Black and a large attendance of the elite of the colony. The programme was an exceptionally good one and was admirably rendered. Mr. Morse's contributions were "Life's Lullaby" (Lane), "La Serenata" (Tosti), and "The Macgregor's gathering" (Lee). Mr. S. H. Somerton sang the cavatina by Donizetti, "My fame at stake lies in it," Mrs. Buttanshaw "When the heart is young" (Buck) and "Venetian Boat Song" (Blumenthal), Mrs. David "Good Bye" (Tosti), and Mr. A. C. Van Nierop "So fare thee well" (Cellier) and "Oh! how I love thee" (Parry). The programme also included a recitation by Mr. H. E. Pollock and two pianoforte solos by Mrs. J. H. Bathgate.

Three or four weeks ago what was supposed to be a shark was seen near the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf, as the steamer *Honam* came in from Canton with its usual cargo of fresh water fish. While the unloading was going on several of the fish fell overboard. It was then that the "shark" made its first appearance and seized an exceptionally large fish. Since then the "shark" has made an almost regular appearance on the arrival of the *Honam* and latterly had become very audacious in its attempts to get a meal. Several attempts have been made to catch it, but hitherto it has been wary enough to avoid the hook and swim away triumphant with the bait. On Sunday afternoon, however, Mr. Webster, chief officer of the *Honam*, was successful in landing the supposed shark. It is about six feet in length with a tail measuring about eighteen inches across, but it is certainly not a shark. As soon as it was hauled on board the Chinese crowded round in anticipation of getting a slice, saying that it would make "No. 1 chow chow." Mr. Webster was very generous and with the exception of retaining the head and the tail as specimens handed over the whole carcass to the hungry crowd of Celestials. And thus ends the latest Hongkong "shark" scare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that a Wing Officership in the Malay States Guides is to be offered to Mr. Ingpen of the West Yorkshire Regiment in Singapore.—*Straits Times*.

Judging from what appears in the *Hawaiian Gazette* of July 26th, the American troops on board the *Peru* would not have a very pleasant voyage to Manila. Our contemporary remarks:—"There are more than 900 passengers. There should not be more than 500. A measurement has been made of the air allowance on the bunk deck below. Each man has about seventy cubic feet, as against the tenement house minimum allowance of 200 and the garrison allowance of 800 to 1,000. This is a frightful cooping up of men. The beds themselves are of woven wire. There are mattresses. The mattresses are to be done away with here. This will help a little. The overcrowding should be remedied. It is dangerous. It is shameful. The men can sleep very little. In the double bunks, and there are but few single ones, two men are simply packed together. Some of the soldiers get to the decks above at night, but there is not room for many of them. Neither Asiatic coolies nor blackbirded

Polynesians have been bedded in vessels on this ocean as are these men in the service of the United States Government. The men on the *Peru* have poor food, carelessly cooked and there is not enough of it. The galley for the 900 men is not the size of a private boarding house kitchen. It is close to the living place of the Chinese crew. Dinner for the men yesterday was coffee, potatoes and beef and soft bread. This is better than they had at sea. It is told as a fact that for a couple of days after leaving San Francisco pork was served when beef should have been and that fresh beef became spoiled and was thrown overboard. Men tell of trying to get onions, of stealing them, and that later the vegetable was thrown overboard by the bag because rotten. Then there is no "passing the plate." The *Peru* has forty wash basins for the whole of the men. This is all. The men wash clothes as best they can. The drinking water on the ship is bad, in that it is tepid."

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 27th August.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular.)—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 13th instant. At Hankow a strong demand continues for all Black Teas for shipment via Tientsin, and no stocks are allowed to accumulate. The second crop yield totalled 155,000 half-chests, against 64,000 half-chests last season. Black Tea.—This market shows no signs of life. Supplies are drawn almost entirely from the Kiukiang districts and the tea being held for prices beyond the ideas of buyers. Second crop Keemun are required for, but stocks are nearly exhausted. The 2nd crop yield from this district amounts to 6,000 half-chests, against 2,000 half-chests last year.

Settlements reported are:—

Ningchow	1,814 ½-chests, at Tls. 18½ to 26½ picul.
Keemun	787 " " 18 to 24 "
Hobow	178 " " 18½ "
Wenchow	102 " " 15 "
O-nam	444 " " 16½ to 17 "

3,325 ½-chests.

Stock, 16,754 ½-chests.

Green Teas.—The reception of the new crop Teas in London has been worse, if possible, than it was in New York: sales of good Wenchows in London show fully 20 per cent. loss, and the lowest prices on record, quality considered. Pingsueys.—Telegrams have been received that certain shipments of the new crop Pingsueys have been rejected by the United States Inspectors, but it is to be hoped that the Arbitrators will reverse this decision. For purity and fitness for consumption these Teas cannot be excelled even by the choicest productions of China. We fail to see what object can possibly be gained by preventing these pure wholesome Teas from being imported and sold for use. A legislation which calls such abuses into existence is a curse to any people. It is an injustice to the merchant and producer; it is calculated to bring discredit on a necessary and important article of food; and in a minor degree, in countries where duty is levied, it adversely affects the revenue. The whole trouble arises from the insertion of the word "quality" in the Bill, which was not in the original draft, and a more unjustifiable insertion was never made in any Bill relating to food. It makes it impossible for any mortal Inspector to carry out instructions without grievous harm. In any case, what has a Government to do with the "quality" of food which a man chooses to eat or drink, provided always that it is pure and fit for human food? A small business has been done here, but hardly sufficient to make a market. Teamen are firm holders. Country Tea.—Attention has been given chiefly to produce from the Moyune districts; but even in these the settlements have been very small considering the quality on offer and the period of the season. Tael prices may be quoted Tls. 2 to 3, lower than at the opening, but a large part of this is lost to buyers by the rise in Exchange and freight. Tienkais have been somewhat neglected, and fair quality has been obtainable at Tls. 21 to 23 a picul. Fychows have been brought down to Tls. 17½ a picul, but do not meet with much demand. Local packs are out of favour. Hysons.—One parcel of "choicest" Moyune has been settled at Tls. 75 a picul, and the demand for "choicest" and "choicest" Teas has been good throughout, though the irregularities in values of settlements has been somewhat astonishing. Under Tls. 35 Teas show better value than was

obtainable early in the season. As to probable production for the season it is difficult to arrive at any estimates worthy of the name, but so far as we can gather from native sources the quantity of Green Tea available for export this season will not fall short of that of last year. This includes the Pingsuays held over from last season, which are slowly finding their way to England. How it will be distributed it is at present impossible to say.

Settlements reported are:—

Pingsuey	3,140	at Tls. 24	to 32½	a picul.
Moyune	5,382	"	22 to 21	"
Tienkai.....	3,693	"	21 to 32	"
Fychow	1,746	"	17½ to 20½	"
Local packed	1,467	"	18 to 24	"

Lines Tls. 25½/30

15,428 h-chts

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	1898-99.	
	Settlements.	Stock.
	½-chts.	½-chts.
Pingsuey	19,453	19,111
Moyune	11,323	32,714
Tienkai	13,814	
Fychow	7,751	
Local packed	11,538	4,195
Total	63,879	56,050

	1897-98.	
	Settlements.	Stock.
	½-chts.	½-chts.
Pingsuey	48,319	23,956
Moyune.....	29,637	
Tienkui.....	28,860	7,136
Fychow.....	10,603	
Local packed	11,760	1,124
Total.....	129,179	31,816

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-9.	1897-98
	lbs.	!! s.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,912,991	10,503,236
Foochow	7,786,632	7,368,808
Amoy.....	126,230	259,408
Canton	2,253,620	2,510,129
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,077,477	20,631,560

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98.
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai.....	5,865,364	8,211,786
Amoy.....	4,061,638	6,832,018
Foochow.....	1,747,669	3,701,468
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,674,671	18,745,272

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama.....	15,087,125	18,418,964
Kobe	6,923,619	9,682,782
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,480,744	18,131,746

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA	
1898-99	1897-98

	lb.	lb.
Shanghai and Hankow...	21,776,036	19,338,134

SILK.

CANTON, 20th August.—T'satlées and Re-reels. Holders ask higher prices and close very firm. About 200 bales Re-reels No. 1 Grant have been settled at \$590. Filatures—Have continued in good demand for Lyons. Prices advanced steadily, owing to the eagerness on the part of the buyers to operate and the scarcity of the Silk offered. From prices paid we quote: \$780 for Po Lun Sang 9/11, \$765/60 for Kwong Sun On 11/18, and Yu Wo Cheong 11/13; \$740 for Kum King Cheong Cheong 16/18, \$725 for How King Cheong 13/15, \$675 for Wong Yuk Kee 16/20, and Hing Lun 11/13. \$660 for 'U Hau Cheong 21/28, \$640 for Yee Wo Cheong 18/22. Short-reels.—All kinds have been in good demand for America, but business was limited, owing to the scarcity of the Silk offered and the high prices asked by the holders. From prices paid we quote: \$780 for Po King Cheong 14/16, \$725 for Kwong Lun Fung and 'U Hau Cheong 14/16, \$705 for Poo Cheong Wo 14/16, \$695/690 for Man Po Sing, Koun King and Yut Cheong Wo 14/16, \$670 for Wing King Lun 14/16. Waste.—A fair business has been done at previous prices.

SHANGHAI, 27th August.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—According to the latest wires the London market was quiet with a firm tendency. Gold Kilings remain unchanged in Lyons at Fcs. 27. Raw Silk.—We have had an extremely quiet week, and transactions are on a very small scale; a few bales of Gold Kilings, quoted below, were sold by speculators. Yellow Silk.—A fair business has been done, as holders have made some concessions in price; settlements are about 900 bales. Arrivals, as per Customs returns, 22th to 26th August, are: 1,508 bales White, 231 bales Yellow, and 86 bales Wild Silks. Re-reels and Filatures—Nothing doing. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 667 bales to the Continent, 483 bales to America, and 36 bales to England. Wild Silks.—Settlements are chiefly in Tu-ah Raws. Waste Silks.—Business has been on a moderate scale, and we have to report the following:—

pols.		at Tls.
300 Curlies, No. 2 and 3.		35 36
	[and Tls. 25 26 respectively.	
200 Kinyuen Crapaud (whole bales)		26
75 Hankow Frissonnets (whole bales)		21
Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/8; Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.		
	Tls.	Stlg.
	per pol.	per lb.
Tsatlees. -- Gold Killing	455	10 7/8
Yellow Silk. -- Tungloh	350	8 3
" Meeyang	357 1/2	8 5/8
" Mienchow	347 1/2 a 357 1/2	8 2 1/2 a 8 5/8
" Wongchow 1	282 1/2	6 7/8
" Fooyung 3	255	6 1/2
" Szechong 1	222 1/2 a 225 1/2	5 4 1/2 a 5 5 1/2
Wild Silk. -- Tussh Raw	175	4 3/4

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99 bales.	1897-98 bales.
Shanghai	29,207	18 02½
Canton	8,297	7,885
Yokohama.....	3,811	2,044
	<hr/> 32,315	<hr/> 27,954

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales	bales.
Shanghai	1,295	2,139
Canton	3,343	3,897
Yokohama	1,610	3,285
	<hr/> 6,248	<hr/> 9,321

CAMPBELL.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—The market still has an upward tendency. Quotations for Fomosa are \$41.00 to \$44.25. Sales, 250 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—The market has recovered and prices are now firm. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.46 to	7 50	per cbl.
do. „ 2, White...	7.29 to	7.32	„
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.91 to	4.94	„
do. „ 2, Brown...	4.76 to	4.80	„
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.35 to	7.40	„
do. „ 2, White...	7.19 to	7.22	„
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.80 to	4.84	„
do. „ 2, Brown...	4.71 to	4.74	„
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	11.23 to	11.26	„
Shekloong „	10.90 to	10.94	„

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Diomed*, sailed on the 15th August. For London:—296 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests tea from Amoy, 1,718 boxes tea, 200 bales waste silk, 94 rolls matting, 2 cases Chinaware, 2 cases curios, 10 cases blackwoodware, 29 cases bristles, 150 cases ginger, 7 cases flasks, 6 baskets horns, and 4 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For London and/or Hamburg:—20 bales broken cassia. For London and/or Hamburg and/or Bremen:—300 cases cassia lignea. For Liverpool:—4,137 bales hemp. For Amsterdam:—7 cases camphorwood furniture. For Rotterdam:—151 cases ginger. For Antwerp:—100 bales feathers. For Venice:—100 cases cassia. For Beyrouth:—25 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Craigearn*, sailed on the 16th August. For New York:—1,559 packages merchandise, 36 cases blackwood and Chinaware, 83 cases blackwoodware, 300 boxes Saigon cassia, 200 rolls matting, 16 cases human hair, and 150 bales narcissus bulbs.

Per French ship, *Duchesse Anne*, sailed on the 16th August. For San Francisco:—15,039 packages merchandise, and 7,600 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, sailed on the 17th August. For Singapore:—1 case silver cups. For Colombo—2 boxes tea. For Smyrna:—10 cases essential o.l. For Trieste:—50 bales waste silk. For Genoa:—400 bales raw silk, 211 bales waste silks, 50 packages tea, 26 rolls matting, 22 cases palm fans, 12 bales galangal, and 1 case private effects. For Antwerp:—101 rolls matting, 95 cases tea, 60 bales rattancore, 25 bales feathers, 22 bales bamboo tape, and 20 cases Chinaware. For Antwerp and/or Bremen and/or Hamburg and/or London and/or New York:—326 bales feathers. For Antwerp and or Hamburg:—20 bales feathers. For London and/or Hamburg:—499 boxes cassia lignea. For Amsterdam:—70 boxes ginger, 65 cases preserves, 31 cases Chinaware, 12 cases palm leaf fans, 10 rolls matting. For Bremen:—71 rolls matting, 16 boxes ginger, 12 boxes palm fans, 10 bales rattancore, 6 packages tea, 5 casks ginger, 3 cases China ink, 3 cases sundries, 2 cases Chinaware, and 1 case silk. For Hamburg:—239 bales canes, 59 cases essential oil, 30 cases China paper, 28 bales feathers, and 30 cases tea.

Per steamer *Nestor*, sailed on the 19th Aug.
For London:—104 bales pierced cocoons, 50 cases palm leaf fans, 1 case silk, 31 cases bulbs, 42 cases blackwoodware, 11 cases Chinaware, 14 cases baskets, 1 case cigars, 2 packages sundries, 544 chests tea, and 200 boxes tea from Amoy.
For London and/or Manchester:—121 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—245 bales waste silk. For Liverpool:—100 bales mats, and 21 bales hemp. For Marseilles:—100 bales waste silk. For Rotterdam and/or Amsterdam:—400 cases ginger.

Per steamer, *Erato*, sailed on the 19th August. For Havre:—1 case silk fans, 2 bales rugs, 4 cases gelatine, 5 packages rattan-cores, 10 cases lithographic paper, 12 cases feathers, 24 cases human hair, 31 cases black-woodware 36 bales horns, 60 rolls matting, 73 bales canes, 200 cases cassia lignea, 265 rolls mats, and 1,673 packages tea. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—2 cases feathers, 4 cases bamboo-ware, 20 cases lithographic paper, 24 cases albumin, 34 cases human hair, and 38 bales horns. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—130 cases camphor. For Havre and/or London:—9 cases feathers. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—40 cases bristles. For Hamburg:—1 case-China ink, 2 cases silks, 2 cases gongs, 3 cases sundries, 3 bales hides, 4 cases feathers, 10 cases tea sticks, 10 cases palm leaf fans, 20 cases fire-crackers, 25 packages canes, 25 cases Chinaware, 36 rolls mats, 33 bales cotton, 55 cases preserves, 74 cases bristles, 236 rolls matting, 500 bales broken cassia, 700 cases cassia lignea, and 2,255 tea. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—50 cases bristles. For Dunkirk:—2 cases merchandise. For Constantinople:—100 cases cassia lignea.

Per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, sailed on the 20th August. For London:—70 bales raw silk, 6 cases silk piece goods, 1 case lacquered ware, and 2 boxes pongees. For France:—867 bales raw silk, 9 cases silk piece goods, and 1,429 packages tea from Foochow. For Milan:—50 bales raw silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Japan*, sailed on the 20th August. For London:—140 rolls matting, 62 bales and 10 cases feathers, 97 cases China-ware, 19 cases blackwoodware, 520 cases and 170 casks ginger, 6 coils rope, 80 bales hemp, 15 cases effects, 3 cases sundries, and 2,549 boxes tea. For London and/or Manchester:—100 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Hawthornbank*, sailed on the 21st August. For San Francisco:—16,681 packages merchandise, 4,919 bags rice, 644 bags pearl tapioca, 100 boxes cassia, 300 packages tea, 70 packages bamboo shoots, 100 bales cinnamon, and 20 packages camphorwood trunks.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 2nd September. — Bengal — Owing to the rise in India, prices here have undergone a

further improvement, closing at \$767½ for New Patna and at \$717½ for New Benares.

Malwa.—The market has ruled steady, the following being current quotations:—

New (this yr's) \$76 without all'nce of ¼ to 1 cty.
Old (2/3 yrs.) \$80 with all'nce. of 1 to 2 ½
" (5/7 ") \$870 " " of 0 to 4 "
" (9/9 ") \$970 " " of 0 to 3 "

Persian.—Business has been slack owing to a lull in the demand. Latest figures are \$550 to \$690 for Oily, and \$550 to \$760 for Paper-wrapped, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....	667 chests
Old Patna.....	161 "
New Benares.....	240 "
Old Benares.....	64 "
Persian.....	256 "
Malwa.....	307 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1898.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aug. 27	745	—	727½	—	760	—
Aug. 8	745	—	727½	—	760	—
Aug. 29	752½	—	735	—	760	—
Aug. 30	757½	—	740	—	760	—
Aug. 31	762½	—	742½	—	760	—
Sept. 1	770	—	747½	—	760	—
Sept. 2	767½	—	747½	—	760	—

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—Only Choice parcels changed hands at a reduction, and the market closes dull and weak. Stock, about 4,800 bales.

Bombay.....	\$16.00 to 17.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee.....	to .. "
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.....	17.00 to 18.75 "
Shanghai and Japanese.....	20.00 to 21.00 "
Tungsho and Ningpo.....	20.00 to 21.00 "
Madras (B-st).....	to .. "
Sales: 550 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—The market continues weak and a further fall in prices has to be reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.80 to 2.85
" Round, good quality.....	3.05 to 3.10
" Long.....	3.32 to 3.34
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1.....	2.47 to 2.91
" Garden, " No. 1.....	2.55 to 2.58
" White.....	4.28 to 4.32
" Fine Cargo.....	4.75 to 4.78

COALS.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—Only a small retail business passing. Rates nominal. Quotations are:—

Carbiff.....	\$20.00 to 22.00 ex ship, nominal
Australian.....	10.00 to 11.00 ex ship, "
Milki Lump.....	9.50 to 11.25 nominal
and Small.....	
Moji Lump.....	8.00 to 10.50 ex ship, quiet
Hongay Lump.....	12.50 to — nominal.
Hongay Dust.....	5.00 to — "
Briquettes.....	10.00 to — "

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 6 at \$71.50, 1,400 bales No. 10 at \$70.50 to \$88, 300 bales No. 12 at \$77.50 to \$82.50, 45 bales No. 6 at \$87.50 to \$90.50, 80 bales No. 20 at \$84.50 to \$91. Japanese Yarn.—100 bales No. 20 at \$88.50 to \$89.50 T-Cloths.—300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V. V. at \$2.92½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X. X. at \$2.97½, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X. M. at \$2.35, 500 pieces 32 in Mex. Gold Horse at \$2.83, 60 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V. V. at \$2.94, 60 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. X. X. at \$2.97½. Velvetens.—120 pieces 18 inches at \$0.17½.

METALS.—Tin.—100 slabs Siam at \$45, 100 slabs Foong Chai at \$44, 10 slabs Foong Chai at \$45. Lead.—50 piculs Australia at \$8.4 arrive. Quick Silver.—150 flasks at \$139.50. Yellow Metals.—30 cases New Brand 10/14 oz. at \$32 arrive.

COTTON YARN.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	per bale
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	63.00 to 95.00
" 22 to 24.....	104.00 to 110.00
" 28 to 32.....	103.00 to 111.00
" 38 to 42.....	118.00 to 123.00
" 38 to 42.....	127.00 to 132.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	per piece
7lbs.....	1.72 to 1.82
8.4 lbs.....	1.97 to 2.05
9 to 10 lbs.....	2.40 to 3.15
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	3.30 to 4.10
54 to 60.....	2.3 to 2.50
64 to 66.....	2.70 to 3.35
Fine.....	3.45 to 4.30
Book-folds.....	4.30 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	3.70 to 5.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.....	0.64 to 1.30
7lbs. (32 in.).....	1.52 to 1.72
6lbs. (32 in.) Mexs.....	1.8 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 in.).....	1.62 to 1.82
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.).....	2.05 to 2.75
Drills, English—40 yds, 13½ to 14lbs.....	2.35 to 3.20
	3.65 to 5.05

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs.....	1.60 to 5.00
Brocades—Dyed.....	3.00 to 5.00
Damasks.....	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.12 to 0.16
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.08 to 0.14
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.20 to 0.45
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.17 to 0.18
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.45 to 0.90

WOOLLENS

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	per yard
German.....	0.57½ to 1.40
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths.....	1.15 to 1.50
	1.25 to 5.25
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	per piece
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.00
Camlets—Assorted.....	6.60 to 10.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Orleans—Plain.....	16.00 to 21.00
	7.00 to 8.50

METALS

Blankets—8 to 12lbs.....	per pair
Iron—Nail Rod.....	3.75 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar.....	3.75 to —
Swellish Bar.....	5.25 to —
Small Round Rod.....	4.15 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	4.90 to —
Wire 15/25.....	8.25 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	1.50 to 2.50
Lead, L. B. and Hoe Chop.....	8.40 to —
Australian.....	8.30 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.....	32.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.....	31.50 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.....	31.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	46.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	32.00 to —
Tiles.....	30.75 to —
Tin.....	to —

Tin-Plates.....	per box
	5.85 to —
Steel ½ to ¾.....	per cwt. case
	5.00 to —
SUNDRIES.....	per picul
Quicksilver.....	139.00 to —
Window Glass.....	per box
	4.55 to —
Kerosene Oil.....	per 10-gal. cases
	1.86 to —

SHANGHAI, 27th August.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—A further advance in Exchange early in the interval has served to keep the market in the quiet state depicted in our last, the current business being quite unimportant. But for this sudden rise, which appears to be due principally to local causes, there is every reason to believe that a good demand would have ensued, there being an abundance of orders in hand waiting for a more favourable opportunity to buy. Small orders for immediate requirements are being hawked round by the biggest dealers without a blush, retail sales being the order of the day. So much for spot cargo. Some attention is commencing to be paid to goods for the Spring trade, several offers for miscellaneous makes having been submitted to Manchester during the week at low prices, but we do not think many have gone through. A few thousand bales of American Sheetings have, however, been booked for December shipment, consisting chiefly of the cheaper makes, at prices which defy competition from Manchester. Clearances have, for the most part, been remarkably good this week, in spite of the high rate of native interest ruling during the greater part, the exception being Korean cargo, owing to the absence of any steamer on the berth for the last two weeks. From Tientsin it is reported that goods are moving off freely and the market in a satisfactory

condition for everything but Yarns. Newchwang seems to be gradually dropping out of the trade with this and is still suffering from the adverse position of Exchange. A quiet but steady business is being transacted with the River Ports. In view of the rapidly accumulating stock here the Local Mills have for the past few weeks given up night work, and are now not producing more than enough to supply the daily consumptive requirements. This is without doubt a very wise step and will give them a chance of moving their heavy stocks, which cannot be less than 40,000 bales, before the inevitable slump in Cotton takes place. The present price of the staple is 11s. 11.00 for best machine ginned, but good seed Cotton can be bought cheaper than that. The market for all Spinnings is in a demoralised state and it will be some time before profitable sales can be made.

METALS, 29th August.—(From Messrs. Alex Belfield & Co.'s Report).—During the week this branch of business has been almost an entire blank, absolutely no sales being reported. Although home prices have weakened slightly owing to the continued lack of demand, there has been no response at this end, no reasonable offers being forthcoming. This is caused in a great degree, we think, by the large stocks in hand and on the way. Of Nailrods, Bar and Flat Iron there are between ten and eleven thousand tons at present in Shanghai, of which about 8,000 tons are Nailrods. Of Old Iron between 16,000 and 17,000 tons are held here, the heaviest stocks being in Horse-shoes and Steel Plate Cuttings. With these large holdings and further large quantities under way, and the very smallest medium of demand for export and local consumption, the present stress is easily understandable.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—The market has been a little more active and a fair business has been put through during the week. Rates have ruled steady to strong in most stocks, although a few show further declines. A better demand from the outports and the North is the chief cause of the slight improvement.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have again changed hands in fair lots at 203 and 204 per cent. prem. for cash, at 212 per cent. prem. for November, and at 216 per cent. prem. for December, market closing steady at 204. Nationals have been negotiated at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders are enquired for at \$63, but are obtainable at \$63½. Unions continue on offer at \$215 with sales. Cantons have found buyers at \$130. Straits and the Northern Insurances continue out of the market.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas continue dull and inactive, without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have further declined to \$24½ with sales and sellers. Douglasses have been enquired for in a small way at \$57½, but holders will not part under \$58. Indo-Chinas continue quiet at quotation and more or less out of the market. China Manilas have been mentioned at \$78, but no actual business has been reported. China Mutuals unchanged and without sales.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue quiet and neglected with a small business for cash at \$155 and for December at \$163 ex dividend. Luzons have found small buyers at quotation.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled very quiet, with only small sales at \$5½. Balmorals have improved to 60 cents for preferences and 30 cents for ordinaries after sales at 22½ and 25 (ordinaries) and at 50 and 55 (preferences). Olivers have changed hands at \$6 and \$3½. Raubs continue very quiet with little or no business at quotation. Jelesus have again been dealt in at \$4.60 and \$4.75.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in fair demand and have changed hands at 24½, 244, and 245 per cent. prem. ex dividend, closing steady at latter rate. Kowloon Wharves have improved, with sales, to \$60, at which rate shares are still enquired for. Wanchois unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue quiet and neglected with small sales at \$67. Hotels continue quiet and without business, sellers at \$52 ruling the market. West Points have changed hands in fair lots at \$18 and close steady at that rate. Humphreys unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands continue entirely out of the market with sellers and no buyers at quotations. Fenwicks have changed hands at \$29½, Watsons at \$12, and Star Ferries at \$8.75, the last named closing firm with further buyers at \$8.75 and sellers at \$9. Cottons continue dull and without business, Hongkongs being the only shares enquired for, and they could probably be placed at \$47.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks.		[380, sellers]
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125 204	prem=
China & Japan, prf.	£5 nominal	
Do. ordinary...	£4 nominal	
Do. deferred...	£1 £5.5s.	
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8 \$17	
Founders Shares...	£1 \$17, sales & sellers	
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	£1 nominal	
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10 \$8	
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10 \$11, sales & sellers	
China Sugar	\$100 \$155, sellers	
Cotton Mills.		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100 Tls. 90	
Hongkong	\$70 \$46, buyers	
International	Tls. 100 Tls. 90	
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100 Tls. 87½	
Soychee	Tls. 500 Tls. 455	
Yahloong	Tls. 100 Tls. 60	
Dairy Farm Co.	\$.	\$3½
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25 \$9½, sales	
Green Island Cement...	\$10 \$28, sellers	
Do. New Issue.....	\$.	\$16½, sellers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50 \$33	
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10 \$125	
Hongkong Electric ...	\$10 \$82	
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100 \$110, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel	\$50 \$52, sellers	
Hongkong Ice	\$25 \$108, sellers	
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50 \$6	
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50 \$162, buyers	
H. & W. Dock	\$125 24, p. ct. prem.=	
Insurances.		[431.5, s. & slrs.]
Canton.....	\$50 \$130, sales & buyers	
China Fire	\$20 \$95, sellers	
China Traders'	\$25 \$33, buyers	
Hongkong Fire	\$50 \$33½, sellers	
North-China	£25 Tls. 180	
Straits	\$20 \$8, sellers	
Union	\$50 \$215, sales & sellers	
Yangtze	\$60 \$129	
Land and Building.		
H. Land Investment.	\$50 \$67, sellers	
Humphreys Estate...	\$10 \$5.5, sellers	
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30 \$14, sales & sellers	
West Point Building	\$40 \$18, sellers	
Luzon Sugar	\$100 \$40, sales & buyers	
Mining.		
Charbonnages	Fce. 500 \$10, sellers	
Great E. & C'donian.	\$.	\$125, buyers
Jebeu	\$5 \$175, sellers	
New Balmoral	\$1 \$50 cts., buyers	
Do. Preference ...	\$1 \$60 cts., buyers	
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5 \$5, sellers	
Do. B.	\$2½ \$3.50	
Punjoni	\$5 \$1.35, buyers	
Do. Preference...	\$1 \$1.50	
Raub	14s. 10d. \$36, sales	
New Ampy Dock	\$64 \$4	
Steamship Coy.		
China and Manila...	\$50 \$80, sellers	
China Mutual Ord...	£10 £9 10s., buyers	
Do. Preference ...	£10 £10 10s.	
Do. Do.	£5 £3	
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50 \$58, sales & sellers	
H. Canton and M....	\$15 \$24½, sellers	
Indo-China S. N....	£10 \$55, sellers	
Star Ferry	\$7½ \$8.15, sales & buyers	
Tebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5 \$3, sellers	
Do.	\$2 \$3, sellers	
United Asbestos	\$2 \$1.40, buyers	
Do.	\$10 \$10, nominal	
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½ \$41	
Watson & Co., A. S....	\$10 \$12, sales & sellers	

J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.

SHANGHAI, 29th August.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report)—A little more business was done this week, with but small changes in rates. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. A purchase was made from Hongkong at 203 per cent. premium, for delivery on the 31st current. Several lots of shares were placed for the 31st October at 210 per cent. premium. Shares are offering for September at 208 per cent, and are wanted for December delivery. National Bank of China shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$17, and are offering. Offers are wanted for Bank of China and Japan, Ordinary shares, with all the calls paid. Marine Insurance.—The only business reported on this market is a sale of Yangtszes at \$130. In Hong-

kong, Unions were sold at \$212.50 and \$25, China Traders at \$63.50 to \$63 and Cantons at \$139. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are offering at \$330, and Chinas at \$95, both from Hongkong. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were placed for December at Tls. 42.50. China Mutual S. N. shares are enquired for, both Preference and Ordinary. Sugar Companies.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 39 cash and Tls. 41 for the 15th November. China Sugar Refining shares were offering from Hongkong at \$162 cum the dividend of \$5 due on the 26th instant. Luzon Sugar Refining shares were placed at \$41 cash and for December at \$46. Mining.—Raub Australian Mining shares were placed at \$55. Docks, Wharves & Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were sold at Tls. 170, and are offering. Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding & Dock Shares changed hands at Tls. 78. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares have been in demand, and were placed at Tls. 117. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 84. Industrial.—In Cotton Mill shares: Internationals changed hands at Tls. 90 cash and Tls. 92 for the 31st October, and cash shares are offering. Laou-Kung-Mow shares at Tls. 87.50 cash and Tls. 90 for October, and Yah Loong shares at Tls. 55, 58.50 and 60. American Cigarette shares were sold at Tls. 80 and 75. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were sold at Tls. 200. Co-operative Cargo Boat shares changed hands at Tls. 145. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares are offering at Tls. 294. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 72, and Shantung-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 150 and Tls. 140 cash, Tls. 167.50 for November and Tls. 175 for December. Hall & Holtz shares were placed at \$38.50 and are offering, and Central Store shares at \$10. Loans.—Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent Debentures were sold at Tls. 90.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$380.52.
Bank of China and Japan, dehd.—£55.50
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$17.25.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 90.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—45.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 90.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 87.50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 475.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.00.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$58½.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$417.50.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 170.00.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 78.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 117.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$135.00.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$97.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$62.00.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$330.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 180.00.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$9.00.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$220.
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$130.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$68.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$84.
Shanghai Land Invest. Co., (fully pd.)—Tls. 84.00.

MINING.

Punjoni Mining Co., Ltd.—\$5.50.
Punjoni Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$160.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$85.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.25.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.50.
Do. ordinary, £5 paid.—Tls. 22.50.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 145.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$59.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$25.50.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40.50.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 160.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 205.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$160.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$41.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 39.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 75.00.
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$10.00.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 51.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$38.50.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$61.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 35.00.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 211.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 68.00.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 112.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 140.00.
Do. New Issue.—Nominal.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 72.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 294.00.
Watson Co., A. S., Limited.—\$11.50.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 2nd September.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/11½

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand 2.43
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.47

ON GERMANY.

On demand 1.96½

ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand 46½
Credits, 60 days' sight 47½

ON BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Transfer 145
Bank, on demand 145½

ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer 145
Bank, on demand 145½

ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand 5½ % pm.

ON MANILA.

On demand 2½ % pm.

ON SINGAPORE.

On demand 4 % pm.

SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate 10.20

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 54.00

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 2nd September.—During the past fortnight business wise has remained very dull. From Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul was paid last week for small charters, but at time of writing it is difficult to get 12½ cents per picul; to Singapore, 12 cents per picul is offered. From Bangkok to Hongkong, there is no demand for tonnage. Japan coal freights.—One settlement has been effected at \$1.80 per ton from Moji to Hongkong. From Moji to Singapore \$2.50 per ton is offered. Sailing tonnage.—Three vessels have been taken up for New York. The British steamer *Craigearn* proceeds to New Caledonia and the Norwegian bark *Concord* to Bangkok. There are four disengaged vessels in port, registering 8,025 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Paul Revere—American ship, 1,641 tons, Shanghai and Hongkong to New York, private terms.
Josephus—American ship, 1,397 tons, hence to New York, private terms.
Gov. Robie—American ship, 1,627 tons, hence to New York, private terms.
Phoenix—Norwegian steamer, 1,367 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Dante—German steamer, 1,302 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13½ cents per picul.
Yuen Sang—British steamer, 1,106 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.8 per ton.
Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,771 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton.
Triton—German steamer, 1,311 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$6,250 per month.
Holstein—German steamer, 985 tons, monthly, 10 months, \$5,800 per month.
Dagmar—Norwegian steamer, 921 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$6,000 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Patrolus* (str.), *Alesia* (str.), *Borneo* (str.), *Arcadia* (str.), *Tosa Maru* (str.), *Socotra* (str.), *Chusan* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—*Preussen* (str.).
FOR MARSEILLE.—*Tosa Maru* (str.), *Hitachi Maru* (str.), *Salazie* (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Doric* (str.), *Aztec* (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—*Mogul* (str.), *Tacoma* (str.).
FOR TACOMA.—*Tacoma* (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—*Liv* (str.), *Indrapura* (str.), *Sikh* (str.), *Prince Arthur*, *Crown of Germany*, *Macduff* (str.), *Muskoka*.
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sarnia* (str.), *Sueria* (str.), *Silesia* (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Airlie* (str.).
FOR SEATTLE.—*Yamaguchi Maru* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

August—

ARRIVALS.

- 27, Iranian, British ship, from New York.
 27, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 27, Taksang, British str., from Chefoo.
 27, Meulau, British str., from Liverpool.
 27, P. C. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
 28, Arcadia, German str., from Moji.
 28, Ghazee, British str., from New York.
 28, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 28, Malaya, British str., from Foochow.
 28, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
 28, Progress, German str., from Canton.
 28, Woosung, British str., from Swatow.
 28, Raleigh, Amr. cruiser, from Manila.
 29, Antenor, British str., from Liverpool.
 29, Cheung Hock Kian, Brit. str., from S'pore.
 29, Euplectela, British str., from Batavia.
 29, Olympia, Amr. cruiser, from Manila.
 29, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
 29, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 29, Martha, German str., from Manila.
 29, Prometheus, British str., from Foochow.
 29, Sagami Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
 29, Triumph, German str., from Manila.
 29, Donar, German str., from Saigon.
 29, Paoting, British str., from Saigon.
 29, Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.
 29, Germania, German str., from Moji.
 30, Laos, French str., from Marseilles.
 30, Nord, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 30, Astrid, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 30, Hunan, British str., from Chefoo.
 30, Rheingold, German str., from Shanghai.
 30, Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 30, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
 30, Yuensang, British str., from Moji.
 30, Glenshiel, British str., from London.
 30, Broadmayne, British str., from Aroe Bay.
 30, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 31, Holstein, German str., from Mauritius.
 31, Taksang, British str., from Canton.
 31, Taile, German str., from Amoy.
 31, Sikh, British str., from Yokohama.
 31, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 31, Formosa, British str., from London.
 31, Sullberg, German str., from Canton.
 31, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 31, Wyeisfield, British str., from Cardiff.
 31, Alesia, German str., from Hamburg.
 31, Concord, Amr. cruiser, from Manila.

September—

- 1, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 1, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
 1, Robilla, British str., from Yokohama.
 1, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 1, Indrapura, British str., from Amoy.
 1, Leeyuen, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
 1, Ballarat, British str., from Bombay.
 1, China, Amr. transport, from Manila.
 1, Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
 1, Esmeralda, British str., from Iloilo.
 1, Nanyang, British str., from Singapore.
 1, Shantung, British str., from Java.
 1, Whampoa, British str., from Iloilo.
 1, Wosang, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
 2, Hiusang, British str., from Bangkok.
 2, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
 2, Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.
 2, Kong Beng, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 2, Deuteros, German str., from Manila.
 2, Nanchang, British str., from Taku.
 2, Borneo, British str., from Yokohama.
 2, Frejr, Danish str., from Manila.
- August—
 DEPARTURES.
 27, Ernest Simons, French str., for Europe, &c.
 27, Hupoh, British str., for Samarang.
 27, Loongm'on, German str., for Shanghai.
 27, Szachuen, British str., for Nagasaki.
 28, Arabia, German str., for London.
 28, Breid, Norw. str., for Singapore.
 28, Crown of Arragon, British str., for Delagoa Bay.
 28, Maroa, British str., for Yokohama.
 28, Taksang, British str., for Canton.
 28, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Verona, British str., for Manila.
 28, Foohng Suey, Hawaiian bark, for N. York.
 29, Ashtou, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 29, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Daphne, German str., for Vladivostock.
 29, Fausang, British str., for Hongay.
 29, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.

- 30, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 30, Decima, German str., for Manila.
 30, Clara, German str., for Aparri.
 30, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
 30, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
 30, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
 30, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Lagaspi.
 30, Catherine Apear, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
 30, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 30, Daphne, German str., for Vladivostock.
 30, Kashing, British str., for Hongay.
 30, Laos, French str., for Shanghai.
 30, Phranang, British str., for Bangkok.
 30, Progress, German str., for Chefoo.
 30, Prometheus, British str., for London.
 30, Hunan, British str., for Canton.
 31, Paoting, British str., for Kobe.
 31, Cheung Hock Kian, British str., for Amoy.
 31, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 31, Antenor, British str., for Amoy.
 31, Dewawongse, British str., for Bangkok.
 31, Empress of India, British str., for V'couver.
 31, Malaya, British str., for Bangkok.
 31, Ghazee, British str., for Kobe.
 31, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 31, St. Jerome, British str., for Shanghai.

September—

- 1, Menelaus, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Arcadia, German str., for Bangkok.
 1, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Gaelic, British str., for S. Francisco.
 1, Sikh, British str., for New York.
 1, Sullberg, German str., for Chefoo.
 1, Taksang, British str., for Tientsin.
 2, Terrier, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.
 2, Ballarat, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Rio, German str., for Saigon.
 2, Leeyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 2, China, U.S. transport, for Nagasaki.
 2, Euplectela, British str., for Calcutta.
 2, Formosa, British str., for Yokohama.
 2, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 2, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 2, Machew, British str., for Bangkok.
 2, Nanyang, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Sagami Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 2, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 2, Wosang, British str., for Canton.
 2, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Ernest Simons, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Devoux, Mr. Nicholson, Miss Jones, Mrs. M. A. Duggan and 2 children, Mr. W. Blayney, Mrs. and Miss A. ers, and Mr. Wong Shong Lee; from Kobe, Messrs. Matsumoto, Ataka, and Koon Chee; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Miss Weinberg, Mrs. Kato, Mr. A. J. Rodrigues, Messrs. A. Delpoin, M. dos O. Oliveira, George Stone, Grenberge, G. N. Lanford, and Mrs. Malon. For Saigon from Yokohama, Mr. Le Hay; from Shanghai, Mr. R. William. For Singapore from Yokohama, Messrs. A. J. Wilson, Va Saito, & Mohamed; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Morisaka; from Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Frère and daughter. For Colombo from Shanghai, Mr. F. Bodean, and Mrs. E. Villa. For Port Said from Kobe, Mr. Delbourgo; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsaizeff; from Shanghai, Mr. Carolina Wasinch. For Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs Hajime Seki and Jumosuke Shimizu; from Shanghai, Mr. A. Goedertz, Mrs. Rosa Walther, Mr. Horatio Murray, Messrs. Wm. G. Pribble, Bodeneau Francois, and Merlin Jacques.

Per Laos, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. Castel, Laspourtes, Pouspis, Espaste, Wordmann, and Worrak; from Singapore, Messrs. Lapslay, Lun Chin Kay, H. Suter, and Etale; from Saigon, Messrs. Berthet, Roteles, and de Thevenard. For Shanghai from Marseilles, Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. Bouguet, Mailard, Perodin, Reyche, and Mrs. Snowdon; from Colombo, Mr. Williams; from Singapore, Rev. Jos. phus. For Nagasaki from Marseilles, Mr. Bohntsof and Mr. Boher; from Singapore, Messrs. Ogonné, Ossa, Omigo, Taganorof, and Mac Aples. For Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Messrs. Amada and Aymor and son; from Calcutta, Mr. Romakaton, Misses Scott and Wells; from Singapore, Messrs. Mohamed, Ginsburg, and Aspez Despaz.

Per Formosa, from London for Hongkong, Messrs. John Brown and R. T. Gerrard, Lieut. F. L. Field; for Yokohama, Mr. T. H. Hodges.

Per Ballarat, for Hongkong from London, Mr. J. D. Ball, Comdr. Davison, Messrs. E. Arndt, Foreman Rose, E. Finbow, and Mrs. Major Close; from Gibraltar, Mr. Valades; from Marseilles, Mr. C. Carlton; from Brindisi, Messrs. C. Chafre and B. Isaacs; from Bombay, Col. W. C. Ramsden, and Mr. Laloca; from Penang, Messrs. Loong Look Hing and Chan Kun Chou; from Singapore, Surg. Sutton, R.N., Mrs. Foster and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hertz, Messrs. Yates, Rossel, L. Balzofaire, S. Baralona, P. de Santos, M. de Santos, Miss A. Fernstein, Miss Z. Ropler, and Mr. E. H. Cook. For Shanghai from London, Mr. Bollen. For Yokohama from London, Mr. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Ordway, Mr. Pawsey; from Brindisi, Mr. Donati, Mr. and Mrs. Albertos; from Aden, Mr. Danner Baum; from Bombay, Rev. and Mrs. Fairbank and 3 children; from Singapore, Mr. W. A. Foster and Mr. F. H. Pellew.

Per Rohilla, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and child, Capt. W. R. Little, Mr. E. G. Lowder's 3 children, Miss Everall, Mr. T. A. Morgan, Mrs. Bird, Messrs. H. Barrett, Chow Kam Wo, Dortnaseh, Tai Tuck Tong, J. J. Watt; from Kobe, Messrs. H. H. Bennett, L. Tad Hong, Mak Lee Yong, Aping, Chee Yow, T. Ryoomal; from Kobe for London, Mr. Lamb. From Yokohama for Adelaide, Mr. and Mrs. Toms, Miss Toms, Miss Rita Toms; from Nagasaki for Hongkong, Messrs. H. G. del Castillo, Kwong Wo Chong, and Kwong On Loong.

DEPARTED.

Per Chingtu, for Port Darwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jolly, Capt. J. E. Williams, and Mr. S. H. Baddeley; for Thursday Island, Mrs. R. Cell; for Sydney, Mrs. Walker and child, Messrs. W. S. Clayton (Green), Rowley, and A. Mason; for Melbourne, Mrs. Hall and child.

Per Ernest Simons, from Hongkong for Singapore, Messrs. L. L. Bailey, S. E. Higgins, Nicholson, Chun Hing, and Faraggi; for Port Said, Mr. Antoine; for Marseilles, Messrs. R. Benavente, G. Acevedo, J. Aguirre, A. Lario, J. Chason, F. Oritz y Aguado, J. M. Carpio, E. Augustin, R. Augustin, A. Augustin, Mrs. R. Levantino, Misses P. Alegre, R. Vallejo, and L. Brassier. For Saigon from Yokohama, Mr. Le Hay; from Shanghai, Mr. R. William. For Singapore from Yokohama, Messrs. A. T. Wilson, Va Saito, and Mohamed; from Kobe Mr. and Mrs. Morisaki. For Colombo from Shanghai, Mr. B. Bodean, and Mrs. E. Villa. For Port Said from Kobe, Mr. Delbourgo; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsaizeff; from Shanghai, Mr. Carolina Hasincha. For Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. Hajime Seki and Jumosuke Shimizu; from Shanghai, Mr. A. Goedertz, Mrs. Rosa Walther, Messrs. Horatio Murray, Wm. G. Pribble, Bodeneau Francois, and Merlin Jacques.

Per Laos, for Shanghai, Messrs. J. N. Bachman, Kahe Otani, Masanaga Wada, Konoshin Wani, Morisson, l'Abbe J. B. Raclot, Miss Agnes Kali Hamper, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Aquino; for Nagasaki, Mrs. A. Cretor; for Kobe, Messrs. S. Komor and G. S. Lapsly; for Yokohama, Mr. Sounderjee Arjah.

Per Empress of India, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. Holliday, Mr. Ling Ching Yuen; for Yokohama, Lieut. C. F. Rendall, Capt. C. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Longuet, Mrs. G. Fullerton, Messrs. Tsoi Yeuk Shan, Lo San Yun, and Mrs. Ha Shi; for San Francisco, Messrs. H. B. Dunlop, A. R. Dunlop, G. Lumb, C. McLair, H. D. Linbocker, W. J. Brightwell, and J. L. Harris; for Portland, Or., Mr. G. W. Kelly; for New York, Mr. W. Doherty; for London, Lieut. C. J. Benton, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Mr. N. P. H. Brown, and Mr. J. E. Briscoe. For London from Yokohama, Mr. C. Kingcome. For Liverpool from Shanghai, Mr. Harvie.

Per Gaelic, for Shanghai, Messrs. Bismark, Pon Wing Ting, Hui Soy San, Lau Chong, B. M. Lombard, and H. M. Laps; for Nagasaki, Mr. Y. Nagano; for Kobe, Messrs. B. Plage and J. Blake; for Yokohama, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, Mr. W. A. Foster; for Honolulu, Messrs. T. V. Twinning and S. H. Morse; for San Francisco, Messrs. Wm. Evert, George Finlay, G. M. Queen, Lee Lin, Mrs. Lin Kim and infant, Master Lee Loy Ho, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hertz.

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